FLYING SAUCERS

$1.00

Twenty years of UFO's...the great mystery of our time. Complete up-to-date roundup. Why scientists are perplexed...dozens of UFO photographs...including rare color shots. Interviews with terrified witnesses who believe UFO's come from Outer Space. What to do if YOU see a UFO.

A LOOK SPECIAL BY THE EDITORS OF UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL AND COWLES COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

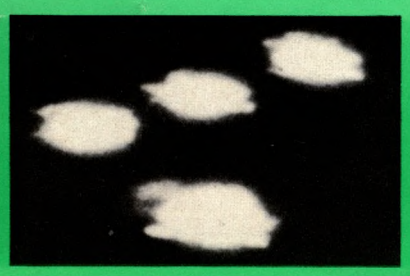
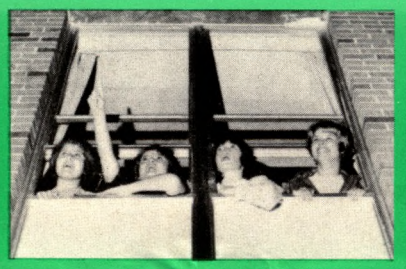
FOREWORD

For twenty years reports of flying saucers and other unidentified flying objects (UFO's) have come regularly from all parts of the world. Thousands of persons have seen them, including pilots, airport officials, policemen, and others trained to identify conventional aircraft. And scores of persons have even taken photographs of UFO's. Many of these sightings remain unexplained despite intensive investigation by military authorities and scientists.

To better acquaint the public with the scope of flying saucer sightings over the past two decades, the editors of LOOK called upon the world-wide news gathering services of United Press International to collect authentic photographs of UFO's and detailed information from persons who have seen them. This unique LOOK special, *Flying Saucers,* is the result.

Special acknowledgments are made to Jack V. Fox of UPI, who prepared the text; Harold Blumenfeld of UPI Newspictures, who gathered the pictures; and Tom Mindell of the LOOK Book Division, who designed the book.

David C. Whitney
Editor
LOOK Book Division

The color photograph on the other side of this page was furnished by the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization. Copyright © 1958 by Coral Lorenzen. This UFO picture is discussed in the article "Rare Color Photographs" beginning on page 33.

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Scientific fact? Or science fiction?

You'll have to decide for yourself—no one else has the answer yet.

AMERICANS HAVE been seeing flying saucers for 20 years.

Mankind has been seeing strange things in the sky for much longer than that, of course, going way back to Biblical times. A favorite phrase through the centuries has been "great balls of fire."

Then, in the year 1947, a veteran private pilot in Oregon saw nine strange discs and described them as looking like saucers skipping on water. An unsung newspaper reporter coined the phrase "flying saucers." It has stuck ever since and sums up what may be either the mystery of the century or one of the wildest hoaxes that the human race has perpetrated on itself.

The U.S. Air Force has investigated what it much prefers to call Unidentified Flying Objects or UFO's and, as of the end of last November, listed 11,003 sightings in the United States since 1947. It claims to have found explanations for all but 659 of them and carries those on its ledgers as still "unidentified."

This is just a fraction of the persons who are convinced they have seen a "saucer." They number in the hundreds of thousands and seldom is a living room conversation on the subject begun that it does not unearth someone who definitely has seen at least one. It also triggers the humorist in most of us. Does anyone need an explanation of the line: "Take me to your leader."

Saucers bring out strong feelings.

A Brazilian farmer has insisted for years that he was seduced by a saucermaid aboard her spacecraft. The number of persons who say they have been up for "rides" has never been totalled. Dozens of persons have "spoken" with the extra-terrestrial creatures and, almost uniformly, report that they mean us no harm.

At the other end of the controversy has been the scientific community, most of whose members have, at least until recently, regarded the subject as utter rubbish and refused to treat it as worthy of inquiry—particularly since it has sometimes led to ridicule for the scientists involved.

In between is a growing section of people who wonder why UFO's are sighted by responsible and serious people over and again and who feel it is worth greater investigation. To that end, the government recently set up an Air Force-financed civilian investigation under the direction of Dr. Edward Condon, former head of the National Bureau of Standards and now at the University of Colorado in Boulder.

The U.S. Air Force has been one of the most consistent debunkers of flying saucers and understandably so. In the first place, the standard of their inquiry is whether UFO's pose any threat to the nation and they have never yet found a case which they considered did so.

Then, too, the Air Force experience has been that most saucer reports can be quickly explained and they break them down into these categories:

Meteors, stars and planets, aircraft, balloons, man-made satellites, hoaxes and hallucinations, unreliable reports and psychological causes, missiles and rockets, reflections, flares and fireworks, mirages and inversions, searchlights and groundlights, contrails, chaff, lightning, kites, and birds.

It is noteworthy that as of November, 1966, there were 259 man-launched satellites in orbit of which the United States had put up 209, Russia 43, Britain 2, Canada 2 and France 3. In addition there were 869 objects of "junk" in orbit including spent boosters, wiring, and astronauts' garbage.

It is interesting to note that there are no saucers in Russia—at least officially. A cable from the United Press International Moscow bureau reports:

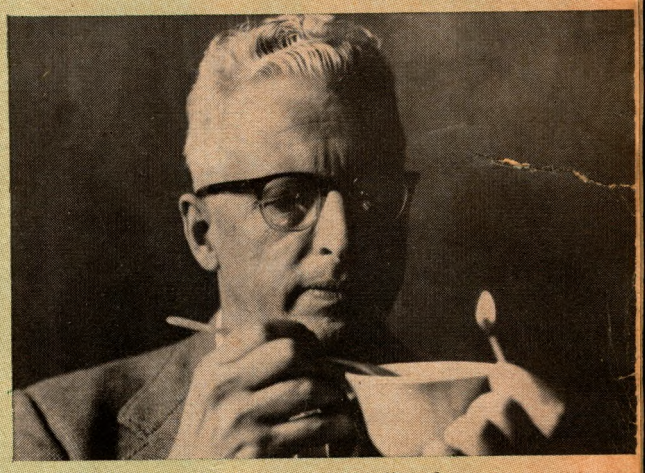
"Last known story in Soviet press on saucers appeared at least two years ago. It included no Soviet information on them—only satirical treatment of western reports. There has been absolutely no public interest in saucers evident here, no known reports of sightings. If any official investigation is going on here, it is being kept strictly secret."

The rest of the world, yes. Brazil is particularly big on saucers while Italy and France have reported many sightings. Japan is so-so. Germans are described as "very skeptical." No word from Communist China.

American saucers come in cycles. The year 1952 saw the greatest number of sightings reported to the Air Force, particularly because that summer there was a great flap over lighted objects over Washington, D.C., not only visually but picked up on radar.

By JACK V. FOX, UPI NEW YORK

He has sought the answer for 18 years—Dr. H. Allen Hynek, head of the astronomy department at Northwestern University and chief scientific consultant on UFO's to the Air Force.



He believes flying saucers are "modern superstitions"—Dr. Donald H. Menzel of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass.

He is convinced UFO's are intelligently controlled from Outer Space—Donald E. Keyoe, director of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena.

He will try to find out—Dr. Edward Condon, former head of the National Bureau of Standards and recently named director of the Air Force-sponsored civilian investigation of UFO's with headquarters at the University of Colorado in Boulder.

SCIENTIFIC FACT? CONTINUED

There was another surge in 1957, the year of Russia's Sputnik I. Last year ran third in total Air Force investigations, mainly as a result of the "swamp gas" sightings in Michigan which led to a hearing before the House of Representatives Committee on the Armed Services.

One of the witnesses before that committee was Dr. H. Allen Hynek, head of the astronomy department at Northwestern University and for 18 years the chief scientific consultant to the Air Force on UFO's. It would be fair to say that Dr. Hynek has had more experience tracking down saucers than anyone in the United States.

Hynek knocked down so many wild stories that he got the reputation of being an Air Force debunker, a label which he resents and says is completely false. He told the Congressional inquiry last April:

"The puzzling thing is that one would think many more people would see these flying objects than do. There should be many more witnesses. We should see a craft, if it actually exists as a tangible thing, and we should see it go from point to point. This doesn't seem to happen. Also, there should be far more radar sightings. During the International Geophysical Year I was in charge of the optical satellite tracking program and you would think with the surveillance that the astronomers placed on the sky, if these objects existed as tangible objects, surely these astronomers would have seen more than they did. It is a dilemma. It is a puzzle how responsible people can report such objects, and that they are not obvious to scientists."

Hynek then went on to say:

"As a scientist, I must be mindful of the lessons of the past; all too often it has happened that matters of great value in science were overlooked because the new phenomenon simply did not fit their accepted scientific outlook of the time. Thus, the evidence of fossils for biological evolution was overlooked, X-rays were overlooked, and meteorites were overlooked as astronomers steadfastly refused to accept stories of stones which fell from the sky.

"Therefore, I have set aside for further study some 20 particularly well-reported UFO cases which, despite the character, technical competence and number of the witnesses, I have not been able to explain. I have done this to illustrate that neither I nor the Air Force hid the fact there are unexplained reports, and to illustrate also that the Air Force does not maintain, contrary to some public opinion, that the reporters of UFO's are lacking in intelligence or are objects fit only for ridicule."

An equally learned scientist and one who has done almost as much practical investigation of UFO's as Hynek is Dr. Donald H. Menzel of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass.

Menzel is one scientist for whom all flying saucers have a natural explanation.

"I do believe life exists elsewhere," he says, "but it has nothing to do with flying saucers. I'm not prepared to say that living creatures can't visit us. But flying saucers are modern superstitions—like the dragons, ghosts, and sea monsters of yesterday—that are nurtured by fear and uncertainty."

Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe, a retired marine pilot, heads the largest of all private organizations investigating UFO's. It is the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) with headquarters in Washington. It claims a membership of 5,500, including skilled investigators.

NICAP takes the position that flying saucers do exist and contends the Air Force has white-washed the subject.

Speaking of the new Condon group study, Keyhoe says:

"I don't see how they can fail to say these things are real, under control, and extra-terrestrial. But the most likely finding will be a conclusion that these things are real, intelligently controlled, and not anything that we have—that their speeds and maneuvers are superior to anything we have. I don't think they will come out with a complete statement that they are interplanetary."

Oldest of all private saucer organizations is the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization, headed by Leslie J. Lorenzen of Tucson, Ariz. Priding themselves on a conservative approach, ARPO nevertheless feel that facts indicate an interplanetary source of UFO's.

As this book illustrates, there is a great deal more and a great deal less than meets the eye or the camera. An experienced photographer can play wonderful tricks with a camera. And the camera can play wonderful tricks on the inexperienced. And the hoaxsters can have a field day. Nevertheless, there are pictures of UFO's that never have been explained. Almost all of them have been made by private individuals.

In that connection, the Air Force Scientific Board noted in 1965:

"No unidentified objects other than those of an astronomical nature have ever been observed during routine astronomical studies in spite of the large number of observing hours which have been devoted to the sky.

"As an example of this, the Palomar Observatory Sky Atlas contains some 5,000 plates made with large instruments with wide field of view; the Harvard meteor project of 1954-58 provided some 3,300 hours of observation; the Smithsonian visual 'prairie network' provided 2,500 observing hours. Not a single unidentified flying object has been reported as appearing on any of these plates or been sighted visually in all these observations."

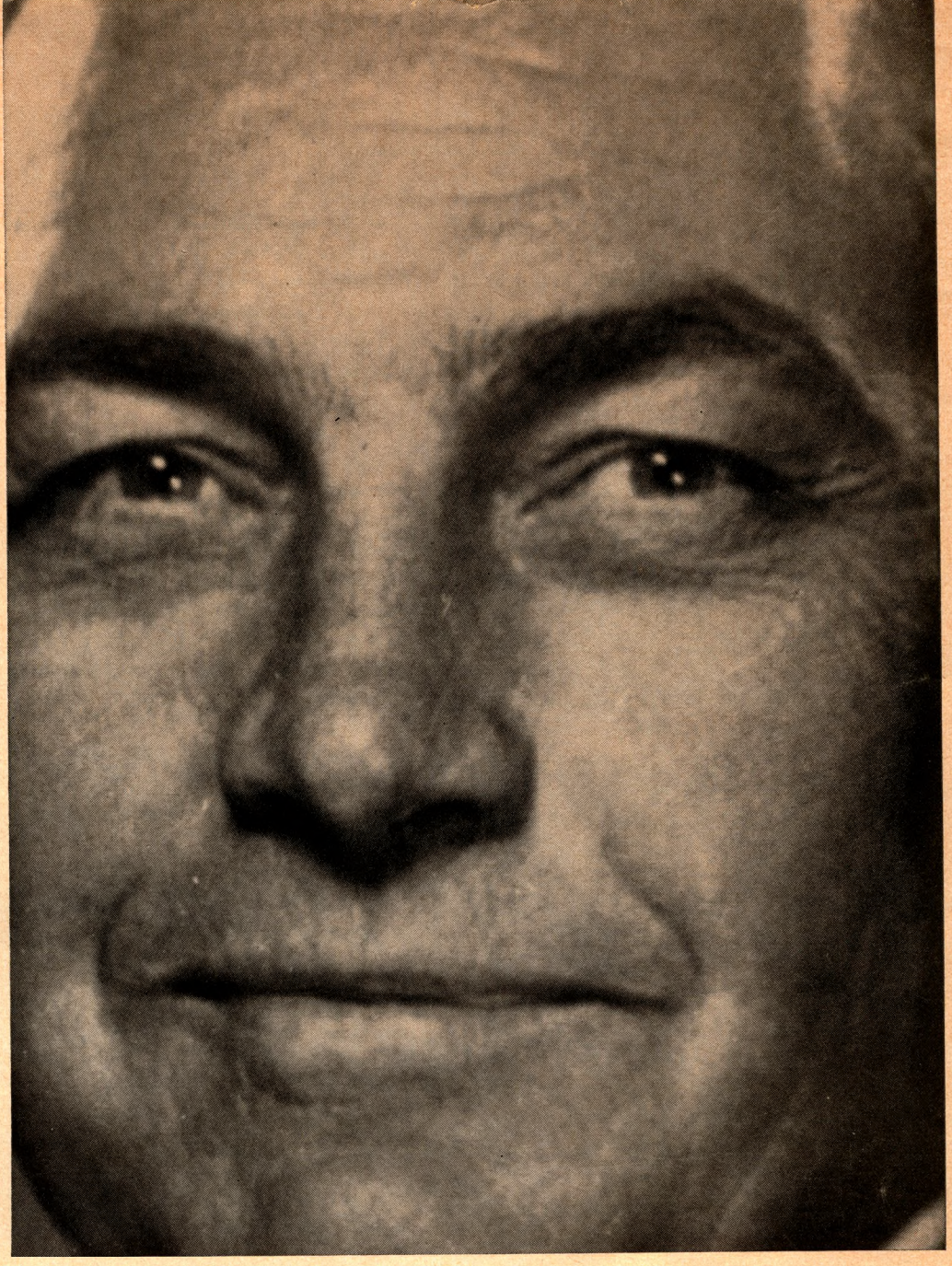
Veteran pilots of commercial airlines have on many occasions reported UFO's and it would seem their reports would have as much credibility as almost any source. It is a matter of fact that a number of the airlines have ordered their crews to hush up about sightings so far as speaking with the press is concerned.

Publicity by the news media is unquestionably one of the biggest factors of all in leading to a sort of public hysteria over natural phenomena. But some widely publicized incidents have never been explained.

Some of these stories of UFO's have come to be known as "Classic Cases" and 10 of them are explored in this book.

So what are UFO's? Scientific fact? Or science fiction?

THE MAN WHO STARTED IT ALL



Solid-citizen Kenneth Arnold was the first to report mysterious objects that "flew like a saucer." Today he believes UFO's are "alive rather than machines."

THE AGE of the flying saucer began for most Americans on June 24, 1947. That was the day that Kenneth Arnold saw nine of them. Describing the objects that evening to a newspaper reporter, Arnold said they "flew like a saucer would if you skipped it across the water." That was the origin of the words that have stuck for 20 years—flying saucers.

Arnold's story held credence because he had absolutely no ax to grind and was a qualified observer. He was an experienced pilot of his private plane, and a representative of a fire-control equipment firm in Boise, Idaho.

His story perhaps can be best summed up in the actual words of the official account of the Air Force report on its investigation:

"On 24 June 1947 at 1400 (2 p.m.) Mr. Kenneth Arnold took off from the Chehalis, Washington, airport in his personal plane and headed for Yakima, Washington. Mr. Arnold's trip was delayed for an hour in search of a large marine transport (plane) that supposedly went down near or around the southwest side of Mt. Rainier at an altitude of approximately 9,500 feet, which is the approximate elevation of the high plateau from which Mt. Rainier rises. (After a fruitless seach, Arnold headed again for Yakima.)

"Mr. Arnold reported that the air was so smooth that it was a real pleasure flying and, as most pilots do when the air is smooth and they are at a higher altitude, he trimmed out the aircraft and simply sat in his plane observing the sky and terrain.

"Mr. Arnold reported that there was a DC-4 to his left and rear at approximately 14,000 feet. The sky was reported to be as clear as crystal. He hadn't flown more than two or three minutes on his course when a bright flash reflected on his airplane. He couldn't find where

By MARY ANN REESE, UPI BOISE, IDAHO

the reflection came from, but to the left and north of Mt. Rainier he did observe a chain of nine peculiar looking objects flying from north to south at approximately 9,500 feet. They were approaching Mt. Rainier very rapidly, and he assumed that they were jet aircraft.

"Every few seconds two or three of the objects would dip or change course slightly, just enough for the sun to strike them at an angle and reflect brightly. The objects being quite far away, he was unable to make out their shape or formation.

"As they approached Mt. Rainier he observed their outline quite clearly. Mr. Arnold stated that he found it very peculiar that he couldn't find their tails but assumed they were some type of jet aircraft. The elevation of the objects was estimated to have varied approximately one thousand feet one way or another but remained very near the horizon which would indicate that they were near the same elevation as the witness.

"Mr. Arnold stated that the objects flew like geese, in a rather diagonal chain-like line as if they were linked together. They seemed to hold a definite direction but swerved in and out of the high mountain peaks. The witness estimated the distance between him and the objects to be approximately 25 miles.

"Using a Zeus fastener, or cowling tool, he estimated the size of the objects to be approximately two thirds that of a DC-4. He observed the UFO's passing a high snow-covered ridge and reported that as the first object was passing the south crest of this ridge, the last one was entering the northern crest of this ridge.

"Later measurement of a length of this particular ridge revealed it was approximately five miles, so it was estimated the chain of objects was five miles long. Mr. Arnold timed the objects between Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams and determined they crossed this 47 miles in one minute and forty-two seconds. This is equivalent to 1656.71 miles per hour."

The Air Force lists Arnold's sighting as one of its unexplained cases. Its official theory is that "the objects of this sighting were due to a mirage."

Whatever the objects were, Arnold's story got tremendous newspaper and radio publicity. And flying saucers have been with us ever since.

Arnold, now 51 years old, still lives in Boise, Idaho, and is president of his own fire equipment control company, Great Western. He entered politics in 1962 as a Republican candidate for lieutenant governor of Idaho in 1962, but was defeated. He made a second unsuccessful bid for public office in 1966 as a Republican candidate for congress.

He still is in constant demand as a speaker to re-tell his story which has brought him fame if not fortune. In an interview in Boise he had this to say:

"What I saw over the Cascade mountains that day, as impossible as it may seem, is fact.

"I never asked, wanted or expected any publicity for accidentally being in the right spot at the right time to observe that chain of nine mysterious objects. I reported something any pilot would have reported.

"If, reasoning along patriotic lines alone, I had not reported my observations, I would have been rightfully considered disloyal to my country.

"My observations were not due to any particular sensitivity of eyesight, or to abnormal or supernatural ability. I am positive that any pilot at the same place at the same time would have observed what I saw. By no stretch of the imagination did I observe balloons, mock suns, ice crystals or clouds and I certainly would not classify my observations in the categories of illusions, hallucinations, apparitions, temperature inversions, or mirages."

Arnold says that since that time he has sighted several other UFO's. He concludes:

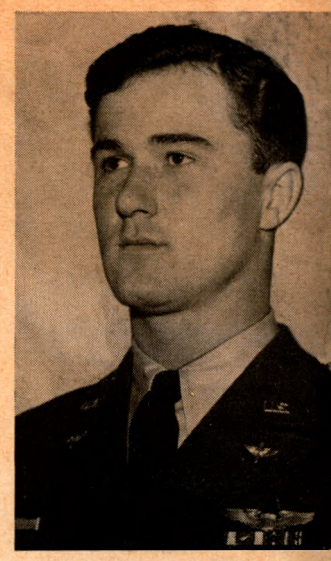
"The impression I have held after observing these strange objects a second time was that they were something alive rather than machines —a living organism of some type that apparently has the ability to change its density similar to fish that are found in our oceans without losing their apparent identity."

Company president and former Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor and Congress, Kenneth Arnold says he would have been "disloyal to my country" if he had not reported his observations of UFO's.

D. H. Menzel

Some scientists believe that what Kenneth Arnold actually saw in 1947 were mirages in the mountains. This photograph demonstrates how such mirages may make the tops of mountains appear to be detached and to float in the air above the actual mountains. Such mirages commonly occur on particularly bright sunny days under certain conditions of temperature.

First man killed in a saucer incident



An outstanding pilot in World War II, 25-year-old Capt. Thomas Mantell, Jr., held the Distinguished Flying Cross for bravery and heroism in the air.

Crack Air Force flyer's last words before crashing: "I'm closing in now to take a good look. The thing looks metallic and is tremendous in size."

Captain Mantell reported by radio that the UFO seemed to rest and then picked up speed, always keeping out of range of his propeller-driven P-51 Mustang fighter, as shown in this artist's conception of the action.

CAPT. THOMAS MANTELL, JR., has been enshrined as a sort of martyr by flying saucer believers. He was killed after he closed in on a UFO in an Air Force fighter plane over the frigid skies above Kentucky in January, 1948.

Mantell, 25, was an expert pilot. In World War II, he was one of the first to bomb the Cherbourg peninsula in advance of the invasion forces on D-Day. He had won the Distinguished Flying Cross, awarded for a mission over the Netherlands in which enemy fire cut the rudder and elevator controls of his plane and set the tail sections ablaze. He completed the mission and got his crew and plane to safety.

Early in the afternoon of Jan. 7, 1948, Mantell was in command of a group of P-51 fighters being ferried from Marietta AFB, Georgia, to Standiford Field near Louisville, Ky.

Dozens of persons on the ground in the area of Madisonville, Ky., had been telephoning police to report seeing a circular object hovering overhead and giving off a brilliant red glow.

State police alerted Godman Field, an air base at Fort Knox. Fifteen minutes later the UFO was spotted by the Godman Field tower crew who notified the base operations officer, the intelligence officer and, eventually, Col. Guy F. Hix, base commanding officer.

Hix contacted Mantell by radio and asked his squadron to investigate. Flying with Mantell were Lt. Robert Hendricks, Lt. Buford Hammond, and Lt. Albert Clements. A short time later, Mantell reported he had spotted the UFO and that he and his planes were in pursuit.

Hendricks today is a lieutenant colonel with the Kentucky Air National Guard in charge of operations in Louisville.

"We were told there was an object up there," Hendricks recalls. "And we were told to go up and take a look. I never saw it. But the others apparently did. And Tom (Mantell) started climbing. I returned to the base because I didn't have any oxygen."

Hammond and Clements also gave up the chase but Mantell went on. He reported to the tower that the object seemed to "rest," then pick up a burst of speed, always outdistancing his plane.

After half an hour of pursuit, Mantell's voice cut in again:

"It's directly ahead of me and moving at

By ELOISE FEOLA, UPI LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

about half my speed. I'm closing in now to take a good look. The thing looks metallic and is tremendous in size."

That was at 3:15 p.m. It was the last transmission from Mantell. Less than an hour later searchers found his crashed plane. His watch had stopped at 3:18 p.m. Parts of the wreckage were strewn over an area of more than half a mile.

Mantell's death brought excited speculation. But some facts were quickly established. There were no bullet wounds. The plane had not burned and was not radioactive. The left wing had broken off.

In that year, the United States Navy was conducting a secret operation called Project Skyhook in which it sent up Skyhook balloons to collect information about the atmosphere high above the earth. These balloons expanded in size to 250 feet in length and 100 feet in diameter. They reached altitudes of more than 70,000 feet and could travel thousands of miles. Their existence very likely was unknown to Mantell.

The Air Force says it believes that Mantell saw a Skyhook balloon. In its report on the investigation of the incident, the Air Force concludes that Mantell lost consciousness because of lack of oxygen at an altitude of between 25,000 and 30,000 feet. Air Force investigators believe the aircraft continued to climb for a time, then went into a steep dive during which it partially disintegrated. Mantell never regained consciousness.

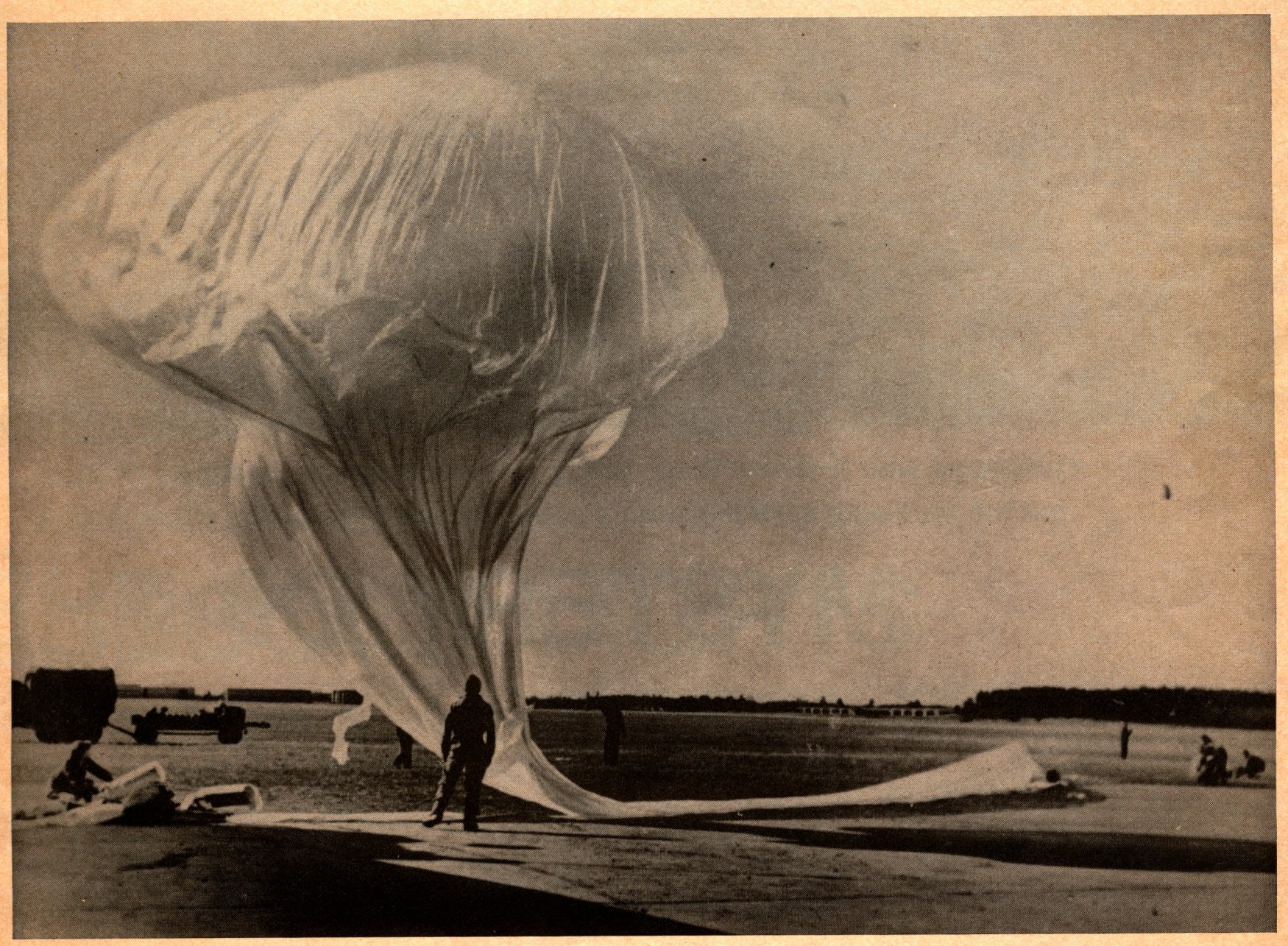
"The UFO was in no way directly (Air Force underlining) responsible for this accident," the report says. "However, it is probable that the excitement caused by the object was responsible for this experienced pilot conducting a high altitude flight without the necessary oxygen equipment."

The Air Force does not attempt to explain why Mantell thought the object was "metallic" or how it could move at speeds much faster than his plane, then stop and start up swiftly again.

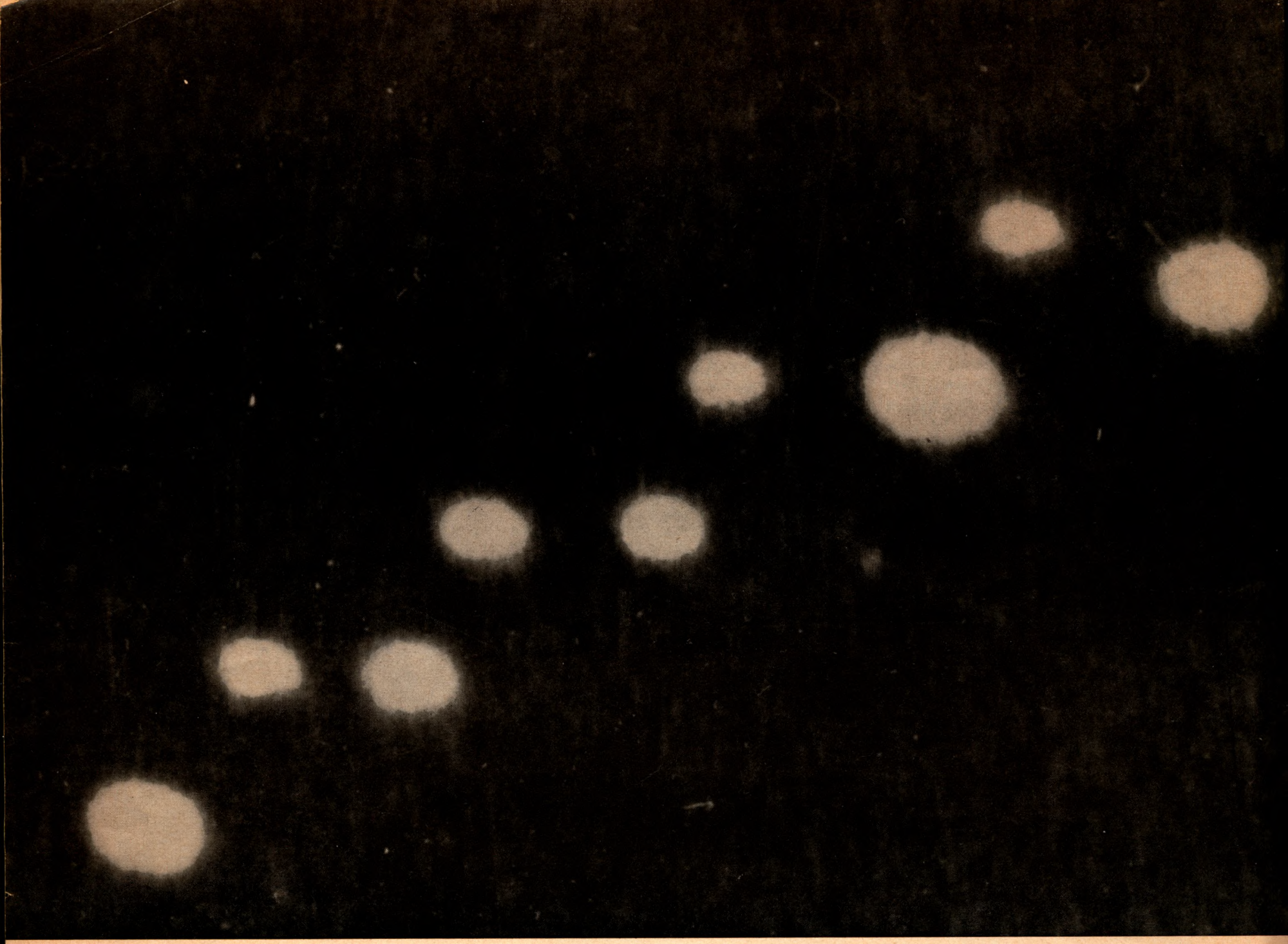
Other scientific observers have said the sheen of a Skyhook balloon could give off a metallic appearance and that a balloon, caught in the tremendous winds at high altitude, could play strange tricks on vision.

Mantell's mother still lives in Louisville.

"He was a calm, bright young man," she says. "I don't know what happened."



Two years after Mantell's death, the Navy removed the wraps of military secrecy from its Project Skyhook. The Skyhook balloons were used to gather data from the upper atmosphere and climbed to altitudes of over 70,000 feet. They expanded to a diameter of 100 feet. The Air Force believes one of these balloons may have been the UFO that Mantell saw and pursued to his death.



Professors who first saw these UFO's now think they were flocks of birds, but the Air Force says this theory could not account for the photographs.

MYSTERY OF THE

On a hot, cloudless August night in 1951, three professors from Texas Tech were gazing at the sky in the backyard of geologist Dr. W. I. Robinson's home at Lubbock, Texas.

He and his guests, Prof. W. L. Ducker and Dr. A. G. Oberg, both teachers of engineering, were discussing and counting "shooting stars," which had been more numerous than usual in recent days.

About 9:20 p.m. their attention was caught by a group of 15 to 20 faint yellowish-white lights, passing overhead from north to south. An hour later, a second group appeared, moving in a semi-circle formation. Shortly before midnight a third group passed overhead.

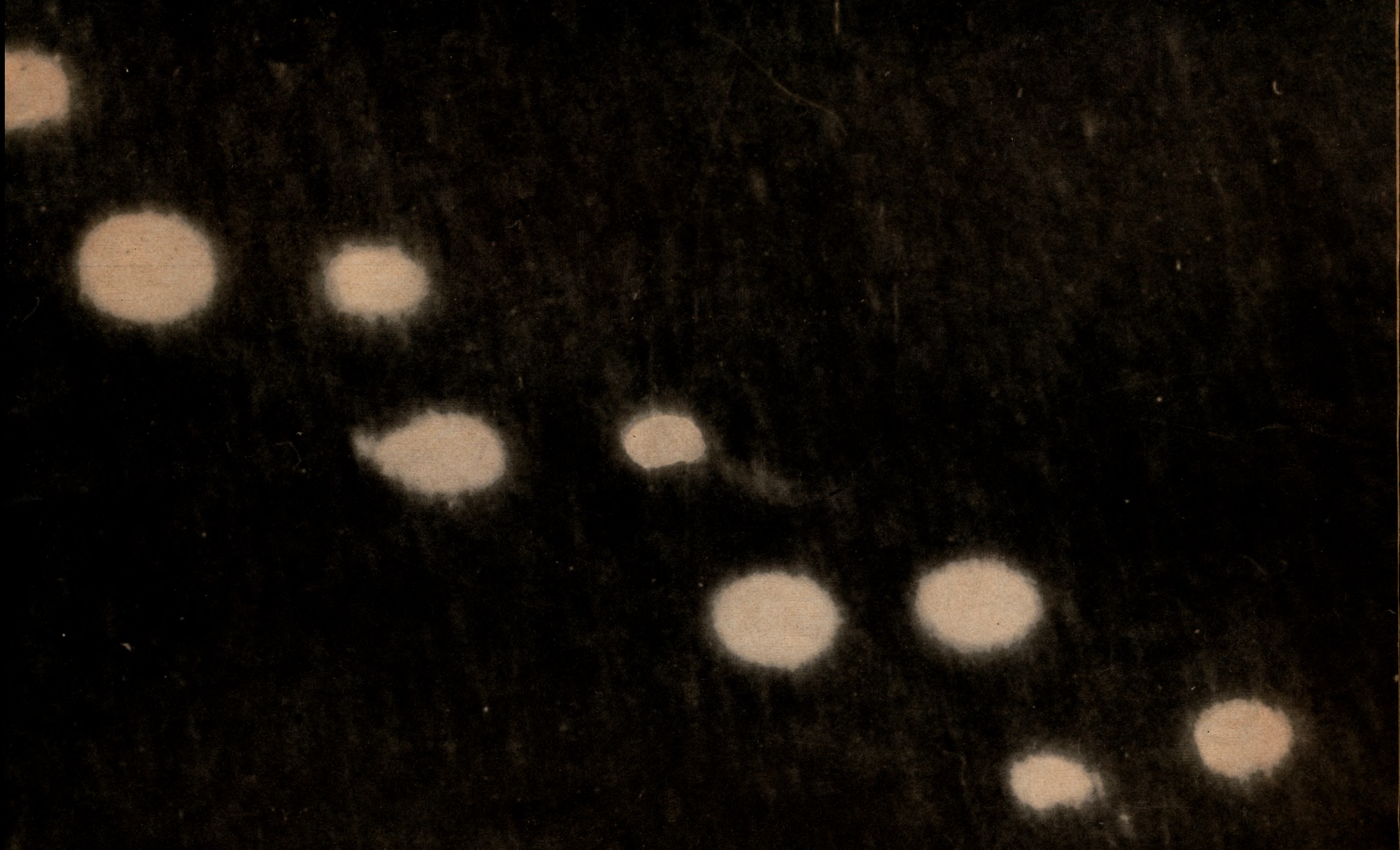
The professors' first estimates were that the lights were 50,000 feet high and traveling at a speed of 18,000 miles per hour, or five miles a second.

Robinson, curious as were his friends, telephoned the local newspaper, the Lubbock *Evening Avalanche*. He gave the editor an account of what he and his friends had seen, hoping it might produce more information from others who might have seen the phenomena.

The scientific qualifications of the three men lent authority to the sighting. Then the affair bounced into national publicity several days later when a teenager took pictures of formations of triangular objects in the sky which were to become known nationally as the Lubbock Lights.

Carl R. Hart, Jr., 18, said he had been lying in bed next to an open window on Aug. 31, 1951, when shortly before midnight he observed a formation of brilliant lights moving rapidly across the sky. He grabbed his camera, a Kodak 35mm, and rushed out into the yard where he photographed two similar flights. The pictures were printed in the *Evening Avalanche* and then were distributed across the country by United Press.

By CHARLES RICHARDS, UPI LUBBOCK, TEXAS



The swiftly-moving Lubbock Lights were photographed on the night of August 31, 1951, by 18-year-old Carl R. Hart, Jr. Observers estimated the lights were about 50,000 feet high and were speeding from north to south at about 18,000 mph.

LUBBOCK LIGHTS

The subsequent stir brought Air Force investigators to the scene. At first the case was listed as one of its prime unsolved sightings, but several years later the Air Force announced it had an answer: the Lubbock Lights were birds.

The professors, somewhat embarrassed at being identified with "seeing strange lights in the sky," had conducted experiments trying to reconstruct the sightings. They decided that what they had seen was nothing more than migrating flights of plover.

The town of Lubbock had installed new mercury vapor lights on a downtown street and when the birds came into the cone of the light, their white, oily breasts become illuminated. One professor spotted a string of "lights" again with binoculars. This time he said he was certain they were birds because he could see their feet.

The professors said the birds were at an altitude of about 1,000 feet and were traveling at approximately 50 miles an hour.

That solved the sightings, at least to the satisfaction of the Air Force. But it did not explain the objects photographed by Hart. They were far brighter than could possibly have been the reflection of plovers.

The pictures remain in the category of unknowns in the Air Force files. The late Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt, who then headed the Air Force investigation of UFO's, said that the Lubbock Lights "were never proven to be a hoax but neither were they proven to be genuine."

Hart, now 33, a utility company employee in Amarillo, Texas, has contended steadfastly that he took a picture of "something" in the sky and that he perpetrated no hoax.

Whatever the explanation, Lubbock has become a favorite spot for UFO sightings ever since. A total of 39 more UFO's have been reported in the intervening years.

Members of the 142nd Fighter Interceptor Squadron were sent swooping over Washington, D.C., in jet fighter planes in pursuit of elusive flying saucers.

The day the saucers visited Washington, D.C.

Seen both on radar and by observers, the Air Force scrambles F-94 jet fighters to protect the nation's capital.

WASHINGTON WAS sweltering in one of its more oppressive summer heat waves. A blanket of warm, moist air from the Gulf of Mexico lay over the eastern United States and reached up to about 10,000 feet. On top of this layer there was a hot, dry air mass flowing in from the southwest. There was no cloud cover.

Atmospheric conditions, it was soon to be contended, were just right for mirages.

The time was July, 1952, the most sensational month in a year that still eclipses any other for the number of reported sightings of flying saucers.

It was 20 minutes before midnight on July 19 when eight UFO's danced into the capital area and appeared on the radarscope in the Civil Aeronautics Administration's Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTC) at National Airport. This visitation set off a 10-day period of visual and radar sightings, worldwide headlines, confusion, and, in the end, an official debunking that restored calm even if it did not solve the mystery to everyone's satisfaction.

Inquiries poured in from everywhere, including the office of President Harry Truman. The special significance of the Washington sightings was that they were among the few in which there seemed to be both radar and eyeball sightings on the same targets.

There were sightings July 19-20, July 23, July 26-27, July 28 and July 29.

Numbers of targets picked up by radar ranged at various times from one to "many," appearing mainly but not entirely in the midnight-to-dawn hours. Speeds were estimated at 100 to 130 miles an hour, sometimes slower, sometimes with sudden accelerations. One UFO was reported tracked at 7,000 miles an hour.

Both witnesses on the ground and military and civilian pilots reported visual sightings. An Air Force summary said these observers' descriptions were in general agreement that objects changed from orange to green to red. There appeared to be no set formations. Three objects were reported to have left trails.

Finally, as the pressures and publicity continued, the Air Force decided to act. The public was due some explanation from the organization entrusted with the air defense of the United States.

On July 29, Maj. Gen. John A. Samford, Air Force director of intelligence, met about 40 newsmen in the Pentagon and fielded questions about UFO's. There emerged two main points which quieted the nation's apprehension and the world's curiosity, at least for a while:

1. Samford said there "has been no pattern that reveals anything remotely like purpose or remotely like consistency that we can in any way associate with any menace to the United States . . . there is nothing in them that is associated with material or vehicles or missiles that are directed against the United States."

2. The Washington sightings could be put down as natural phenomena, probably explained by the temperature inversion effect on radar beams and light rays.

So the Air Force explanation went, tentatively at first, more emphatically with the passing years.

"No flying saucer report in the history of the UFO ever won more world acclaim than the Washington National sightings," the late Edward J. Ruppelt wrote in his book, *The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects*, which was published in 1955. As a captain, Ruppelt headed the Air Force UFO investigation in 1951-53.

Whatever the Washington sightings were, Ruppelt made this observation:

"Besides being the most highly publicized UFO sightings in the Air Force annals, they were also the most monumentally fouled-up messes that repose in the files."

It must be said at this point that there are persons intimately involved in the July episode, with the events of those 10 days still blazing in memory like meteors, who regard the temperature inversion explanation as no explanation.

By CHARLES W. CORDDRY, UPI WASHINGTON

Captain Ruppelt, who attended Samford's press conference, ultimately was convinced that the Washington sightings were in the "unknown" category.

Finally, there is the view of a man who was there at the time, remembers it all and has reported to the University of Colorado investigators who are making an independent study under government contract.

Harry Barnes was the senior controller in the CAA's Air Route Traffic Control Center then and is today with the CAA's successor organization, the Federal Aviation Agency, in an administrative job.

"I do not intend to shoot down the CAA report," he says, "but I took the position at the time that there was something out there. My colleagues and I were convinced that something was giving us a return."

Now, after the passage of nearly 15 years since the great Washington UFO mystery, the Air Force has been unable to improve on the solution put forward at the time, except to become more emphatic.

What witnesses on the ground, in three radar centers (ARTC, National Airport control tower and Andrews Air Force Base), and aboard aircraft really saw, according to the Air Force, were mirage effects created by atmospheric conditions known as temperature inver ions. Warm air overlaying cooler air caused refraction of of some radar beams so that they bounced off ground objects and reflected these on scopes. As a CAA hearing concluded, the lack of cloud cover caused solar heating in the day and radiation cooling on the surface at night—a condition which, with prevailing light winds, made temperature inversions especially likely in the dark hours. Similarly, visual sightings were attributed to refracted light rays—mirage effects that enabled observers to see objects beyond their normal ray of vision.

Operators at the CAA Radar Traffic Control Center at Washington's National Airport tracked UFO's at speeds up to 7,000 mph. Senior Controller Harry Barnes, center, still thinks "there was something out there."

Brazilian Navy floating scientific laboratory provided one of the most famous photographic sequences of a UFO.

By LANCE BELLEVILLE, UPI RIO DE JANEIRO

DURING ITS participation in the International Geophysical Year of 1957 to 1958, Brazil converted one of its Navy training ships, the Almirante Saldanha, into a floating scientific laboratory.

Early in 1958 the ship was on station on an assignment to observe and track weather balloons launched from Trinidade, a six-mile-square mountainous island 600 miles east of Brazil in the South Atlantic. The ship carried both military and civilian personnel.

Shortly after noon on February 21, a Brazilian Air Force officer aboard was reported to have spotted the object and shouted, "Olha o disco!" (flying saucer).

A civilian professional photographer, Almiro Barauna, happened to be on deck with his camera at the time. He snapped off six exposures before the UFO disappeared from sight in less than half a minute.

Barauna developed the negatives in a darkroom aboard the ship. He said he was not able to make prints at the time because there was no photographic paper available.

After his return to Rio de Janeiro, he made prints and enlargements and turned them over to the Brazilian Navy. The then President of Brazil, Juscelino Kubitschek, was sufficiently impressed by the photographs to order the Navy to release the pictures to the press. It created an international furor. But the UFO has remained unexplained. The Brazilian Navy has never released the negatives and will no longer comment on the incident.

Observers aboard the Brazilian Navy ship Almirante Saldanha *said this flying saucer disappeared less than 30 seconds after it was first sighted zooming over the tiny island of Trinidade in the South Atlantic Ocean.*

Lonnie Zamora's Big White Egg

Burning mesquite bush and six imprints support a policeman's story of a UFO that took off with two "figures" 4-feet high aboard.

ARPO

When Zamora and a New Mexico state police officer investigated the spot where Zamora saw the UFO, they found imprints in the earth. Nearby a mesquite bush smouldered.

ONE OF the most fascinating of all flying saucer cases—one that both scientists and the Air Force admit they cannot explain—is the sighting of a white, egg-shaped object that landed and took off in central New Mexico on April 24, 1964.

At 5:30 p.m. that day, Lonnie Zamora, for five years an officer on the police force in Socorro, N. M., chased a speeder toward the south part of town. The speeder entered a dead end street and Zamora halted his patrol car and waited.

At that moment Zamora heard a loud roar to the west from a gully in an unpopulated area covered with sagebrush.

"I could see dust fly up," he recalls. "I thought there was something that might have blown up, since there's a dynamite shack over there."

Zamora drove his car on a bumpy road to the top of a hill for a look. Slightly more than half a mile away, nestled in the gully, was a white object that appeared from the distance to be a car turned on end.

Zamora also said he saw two figures beside the object. He heatedly denies he ever reported seeing "little men."

"All I could see from that far away was what looked like two sets of white coveralls beside the object. I couldn't see any features, just two figures in the distance. It was like two sets of coveralls hanging on a washline, that's all. They looked about four feet high."

Zamora radioed that he was going to investigate. Then he drove along the bumpy road, losing sight of the object while in a dip. He stopped the car at the top of a mesa some 100 yards from the object and got out.

In the gully about 20 feet below him, the "thing" sat silent. The two figures had disappeared. Zamora advanced closer.

"It was egg-shaped with one end, which I figure was the front, sort of tapered," Zamora says. "It was white and smooth, with no windows or openings of any kind. It was sitting on legs about four feet tall and seemed to be about the size of a car."

A sudden roar from the "egg" almost deafened Zamora. Thinking it might explode, the officer turned and ran for some bushes. Glancing back, he saw the object rise straight up. He dove into the bushes and covered his head, then peeked up.

"There was no noise," he says. "It was about 20 feet off the ground, just hovering. There were markings in red letters about a foot high on the side. It looked like a crescent with a vertical arrow pointed upward inside the crescent and a horizontal bar beneath that."

The object remained stationary for several seconds. Then it flew off in a southerly direction following the contour of the gully. Zamora raced back to the car and tried to call in to headquarters but the radio didn't work.

"That puzzled me because it had been okay," he recalls. "It finally came on and I asked the state police to send out Sergeant Chavez."

Sgt. Sam Chavez of the New Mexico State Police picks up the story:

"He (Zamora) was quite emotional and upset when I got there. Finally, he told me what he had seen and we went down into the gully."

A mesquite bush was smouldering and in the soft ground they found six imprints—four about 10 by 18 inches forming the rough shape of a diamond and two round indentations a few inches apart.

Chavez notified the military who sent men to the scene. They examined the ground for radiation, taking samples of the bush and soil. There was no radioactivity.

The Air Force's top UFO investigator, Dr. H. Allen Hynek of Northwestern University, arrived a few days later to talk with Zamora. When he left he said he was "more puzzled than when I arrived." No one has suggested that Zamora made up the story or that he had a hallucination.

Nevertheless, Zamora took a terrific ribbing from his friends. Two years after his sighting of the UFO he resigned from the police force and went to work in a service station.

What did he see?

"I'd like to know what the hell it was," he says. "I wouldn't say it was from space or from here either. If it's a new plane it sure is good. All I know is I saw the thing and that's it."

The official Air Force report says:

"The Air Force is continuing its investigation and the case is still open."

Says Chavez:

"There was definitely something there. But I think it was something of ours. There are always experiments going on in New Mexico."

By JACK GRAEME,
UPI ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

"All I know is I saw the thing and that's it," says Lonnie Zamora of Socorro, N.M.

THE THING at Exeter

"It was silent. No hum. Nothing. Just moving through the air silently. And the light, so bright it lighted up the whole field."

ONE OF the weirdest, best documented, and least explained of all UFO cases occurred shortly after 2 a.m. on Sept. 3, 1965, near the little town of Exeter, N.H. People there are still talking about "the thing"—as it has come to be known.

It is a "flying saucer" that has not been debunked. The official Air Force report concludes simply: "Since no aircraft can be placed in the area at 2 a.m., the case is listed as unidentified by the Air Force."

The episode began when Norman Muscarello, then 18, now stationed at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center, was hitchhiking on Route 150 from Amesburg, Mass., to his home in Exeter. Suddenly, in the moonless sky a huge, silent, brilliantly glowing object came toward him across an open field.

Muscarello said he leaped from the road into a shallow ditch and watched, terror-stricken, as the object drifted and circled over a nearby house. He said it was about 80 feet wide and had red, pulsating lights.

It seemed to back away and Muscarello jumped up and ran to another nearby house where he slammed his fists on the door. But the occupants would not admit him, thinking he was a drunk. He ran frantically to the road and waved down a car. Its occupants, an elderly couple, drove him to the Exeter police station.

Patrolman Eugene Bertrand, 33, was in a police cruiser on the midnight to 8 a.m. shift. Bertrand was summoned to the station by Patrolman Reginald Toland who was on desk duty and had heard Muscarello's story.

Bertrand remarked that he had just discovered a distraught woman parked on a bypass on Route 101. She told the officer that a silent object with flashing red lights had followed her for about nine miles and had come within a few feet of her car.

Toland directed Bertrand to go back to the field where the youngster had been so terrified.

John Fuller described what happened then in his book, *Incident at Exeter:*

"Bertrand and Muscarello walked down the sloping field, Bertrand probing the trees in the distance with his flashlight. About 100 yards from the roadside was a corral, where the horses of the Carl Dining farm were kept. They reached the fence and still saw nothing, and Bertrand tried to convince Muscarello that he must have seen a helicopter. Muscarello insisted that he was familiar with all types of conventional aircraft and would have recognized a helicopter.

"Then, as Bertrand turned his back to the corral to shine his light toward the tree line north of them, the horses at the Dining farm began kicking and whinnying. Dogs in the nearby houses began howling. Muscarello screamed, 'I see it! I see it!'

"Bertrand turned, looked toward the trees beyond the corral. Rising up slowly from behind two tall pines was a brilliant, roundish object. It made no sound. It moved toward them like a leaf fluttering from a tree, wobbling and yawing as it did so. The entire area was bathed in brilliant red light. The white sides of Carl Dining's house turned blood-red. Bertrand reached for his .38, then thought better of it and shoved the gun back in its holster. Afraid of infrared rays, he grabbed Muscarello and yanked him toward the cruiser.

"Bertrand called Toland at the Exeter station. 'My God,' he shouted. 'I see the damn thing myself!' "

At that point, Patrolman David Hunt, 26, pulled up in another cruiser. He says he also saw the red object and filed a written report on it, but he will no longer discuss the case.

The Air Force says that an operation known as "Big Blast" was being conducted by the 8th Air Force in New England that night by B-47 aircraft. It says the "general description of flashing lights is consistent with previous reports of aircraft, refueling operations, or low level photographic missions." But it concedes that the operation had been ended and none of the "Big Blast" aircraft were in the area after 1:35 a.m.

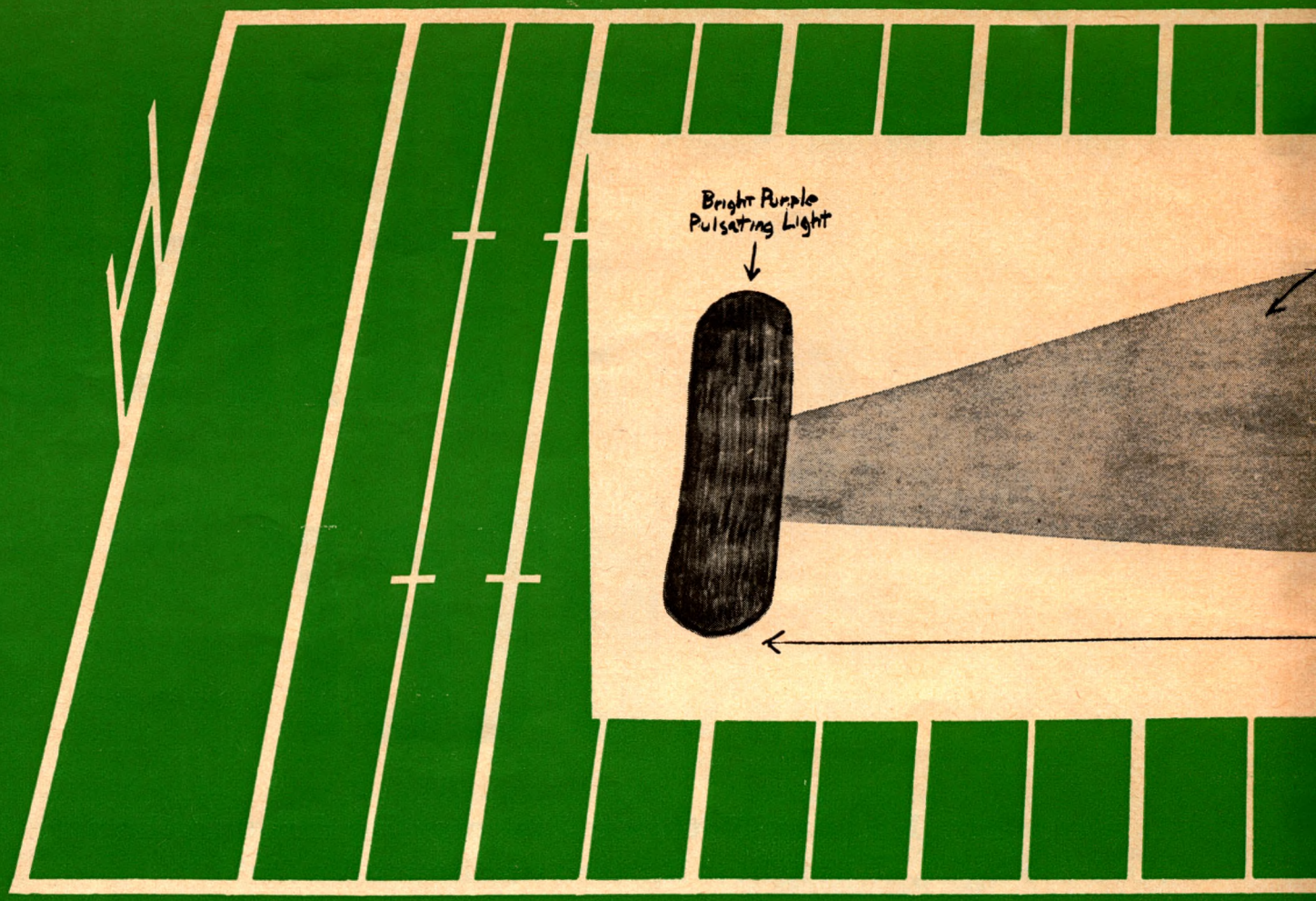
Bertrand says that since the incident he has been flooded with phone calls and letters, most of them from crackpots. He says his superiors and fellow officers have not ridiculed him about the incident.

"But I can't get over thinking that the people must occasionally say, 'Gee, he must be a little nuts.'

"We saw something out in that field. I think there is probably a logical explanation. I don't say it was from outer space. But I know there was some sort of flying craft. I was in the Air Force, refueling, mostly ground work, and I know aircraft make noise. This one didn't.

"It was silent. No hum. Nothing. Just moving through the air silently. And the light, so bright it lighted up the whole field. There was something there. Dave Hunt and the kid saw it. We weren't all seeing something that wasn't there."

By EDWARD W. DOOLEY, UPI CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE



Almost as big as a football field, the UFO drawn by the Texas lawmen was 200 feet wide and 50 feet long. It had a pulsating purple light on one wing tip and a blue light on the other.

It looked like

Texas lawman is convinced the UFO he and another deputy saw was "something from another planet."

BOB GOODE is a career law enforcement officer, 52, and, by his own description, "Ironheaded."

"I'm like that little boy—when I see something, then I know I see it," Goode says.

But there has never been an explanation to satisfy him about what he and another lawman saw near Damon, Texas, on Sept. 3, 1965—the same day as the incident at Exeter (Case 6). As far as Goode is concerned, the only answer is that "it was something from another planet."

Goode and Billy McCoy, who was chief deputy at that time, had gone to Sweeny that night to see a high school football game. They had started back toward West Columbia and just passed through the small community of Damon when it happened.

"I didn't even pay McCoy much mind," Goode said. "He remarked about the lights over there to the right. I said, 'oh, well, that's the Sinclair pump station. They've got lights over there.' Then he said it further on, and I said, 'That will be the Todd Ranch.' We hadn't gone very long and he said, 'Those lights are going up.'

"Well, I kind of bent over where I could look over to my right. I saw some lights. I said, 'Well, I see lights but I don't see any solid thing they are on.' I've hunted all that country around there and he wanted to know of a way to get close to the lights. We went around back Old Damon Road. I pulled over and was looking.

"I told McCoy, 'I don't see anything of those cotton-picking lights.' I started up my vehicle. He screamed real loud, 'It's comin' across the prairie.' He wasn't lying. It *was* coming across the prairie."

Goode and McCoy said there was a bright purple light, stationary just above the horizon several miles away. A second light, a blue one, came away from the first and became stationary a short distance away. The men said they saw nothing that seemed to be a solid object until the lights came near their patrol car.

Goode now recalls:

"I looked back and there that thing was. It was just about telephone pole high, maybe 100 feet. I said to myself, 'Holy mackerel, isn't it tremendous.' It looked like a football field. I mean, the shadow it threw was like a football field. I couldn't see any windows or portholes or anything."

McCoy is also convinced there was an object. "The inside of our patrol car was a brilliant light. We estimated the thing was 200 feet wide and about 100 feet over the ground. It was a dark, gray-looking object."

Goode said he had his hand out the car window and could feel heat from the object.

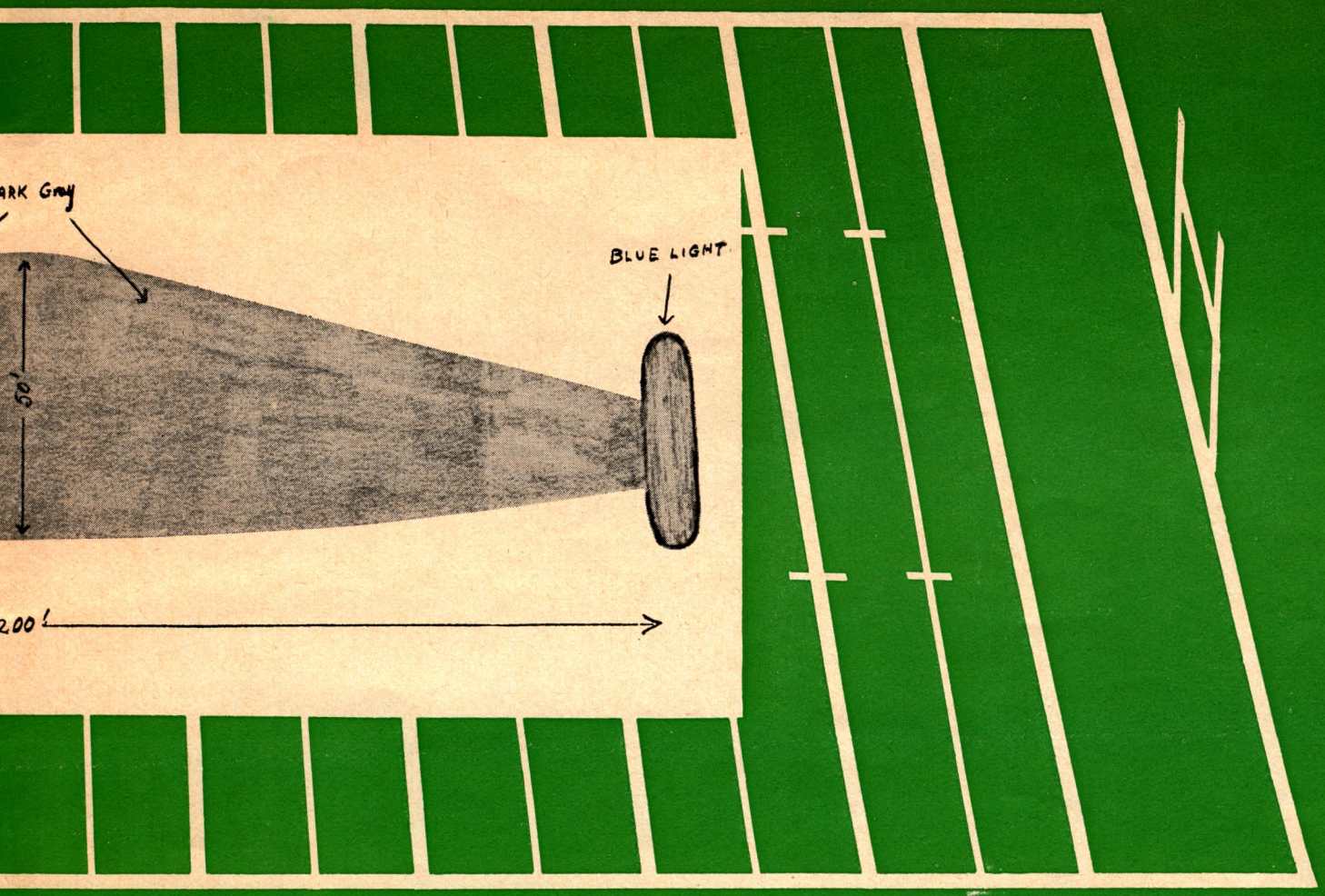
"I pulled on out," he said.

The departure was more abrupt than that, as McCoy tells it.

"It startled us so bad that we just didn't know what to do," he says. "He put the car in gear and we left there about 100 or 110 miles per hour. We didn't think about doing anything until we got back down on the highway."

They stopped at a diner, had some coffee and began discussing what they had seen. Goode then noticed that an injured hand, the one he had out the window, no longer pained him. He had bought a small alligator as a pet for his son and put it in a horse trough. It had bitten him several days before and the hand was bandaged.

"We were talking about the thing and McCoy says to me, 'How's your hand?' I thought,



a football field!

'Why, hell, it's not bothering me at all.' I pulled my hand out of that bandage and, why hell, you couldn't tell I had been bit."

"It did look a lot different," McCoy recalls. "The swelling had gone down."

What does Goode think it was?

"I don't have any idea where it came from. A lot of people think it is some of our own (the U.S. military) doings. I don't think that. The only answer is something from another planet."

McCoy and Goode say that the object moved rapidly back to where they first saw it and that it then shot straight up into the sky at a 90-degree angle.

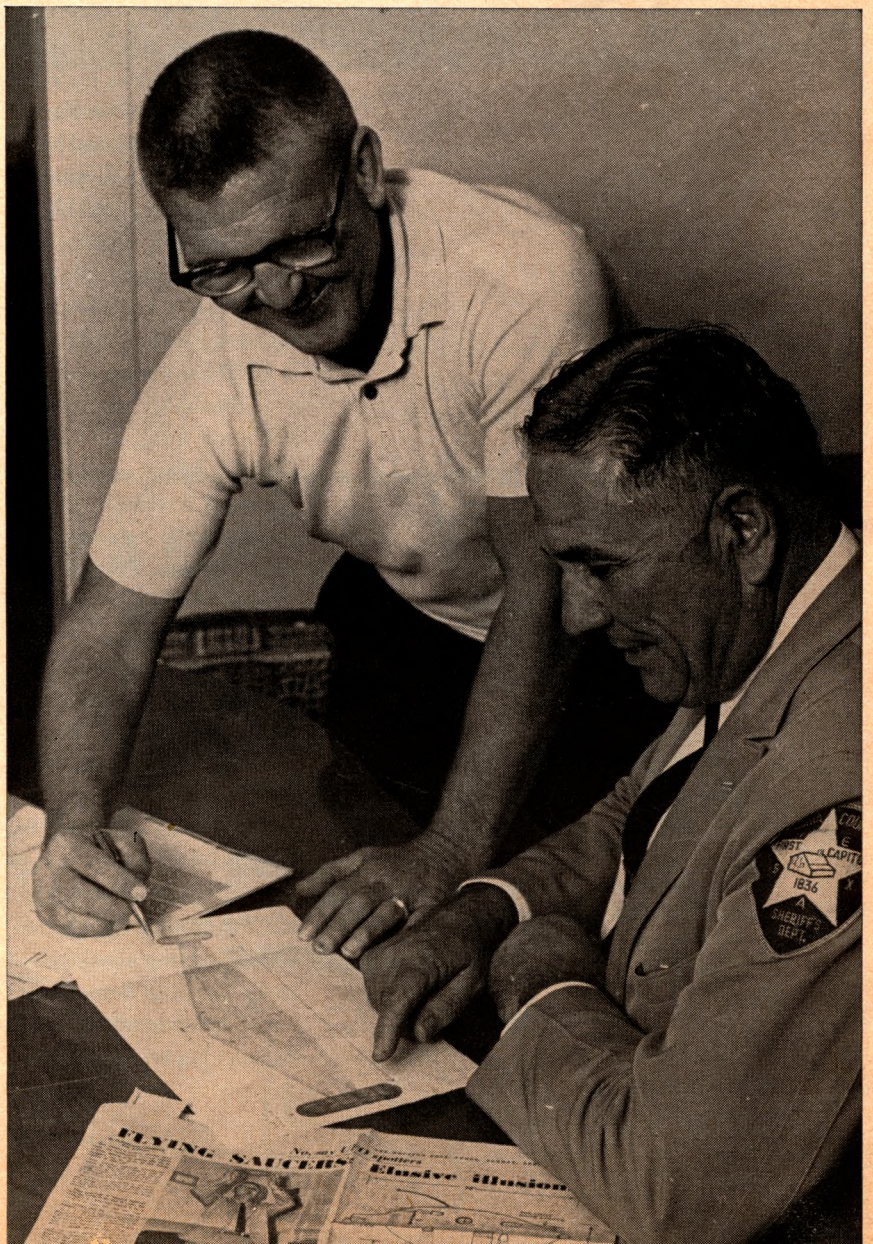
The Air Force said at the time of the sighting that the star Antares was setting and there was a surface radiation inversion during that period from the ground to 300 feet and a very strong inversion between 8,000 and 10,500 feet. The inversion was strong enough to cause radar refraction and could have caused a distortion of Antares.

But it adds:

"The fact that the object disappeared by shooting up 90 degrees into the air makes this case unidentified since such an abrupt change in position prevents an astronomical explanation."

Deputy sheriffs Billy McCoy, left, *and Bob Goode sketch a diagram of the UFO that zoomed over their patrol car.*

By WILLIAM CLAYTON
UPI DALLAS



Case of the crashing Russian satellite

Residents of six states and Canada report UFO that became an IFO.

By GENE BLUDEAU, UPI CHICAGO

THE UFO probably seen by more persons than any other made a strange reddish-white streak across the skies of the Middle West in the predawn hours of Sept. 5, 1962.

Air Force officers at Wright-Patterson Air Force base sifted through eyewitness accounts from residents as far north as Ontario, Canada, and as far south as Sioux City, Iowa. The sighting also was reported in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

The case probably has no business in UFO files because, within a matter of hours, it became a definitely identified flying object (IFO) —the type to hearten those who believe all flying saucers can be explained rationally. But it was a UFO for a time and it caused a great stir.

Probably the first to see it was a KC-135 air crew flying at about 35,000 feet over the Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., area. They watched it closely for fully two minutes and were able to describe it in detail to Air Force investigators. It was a bright, white circular object which broke apart into 12 pieces, each of them trailing a long and glowing red tail.

At about the same time, a crew flying a B-52 at 478 knots south of Minneapolis had a 60-second look at the brilliant UFO. It was round with red tails and it moved from west to east, the men agreed.

At 4:46 a.m., the first mate of the cargo ship Wilfred Sykes saw the same strange sight as his ship sailed out from the Duluth-Superior harbor. He later reported seeing 15 to 20 objects traveling southeast at high speed and altitude, "trailing flame but making no noise."

The switchboard at the Duluth Municipal Airport began to light up like a blinking Christmas tree with calls from persons who had seen the UFO and feared a plane had crashed. Milwaukee police received 25 calls in one hour.

Joseph Wisner, Jr., and his wife, who live in the hamlet of Cato, Wis., may have been the last to see the UFO before it became an IFO. They reported seeing five flaming objects heading in a line for Manitowoc, Wis., a few miles away at 4:50 a.m.

At about that hour police officers on an early round of the Manitowoc business district came upon a large chunk of metal partially buried in the street. It looked to the officers like a hunk of foundry slag dropped from a truck.

By this time, SPADATS, the government agency at End Air Force base in Colorado which keeps an hour-by-hour timetable on all satellites whirling through space, was answering inquiries by the Air Force. It rapidly ended the mystery of the flying colored lights.

The data obtained indicated the UFO was most likely "the decay of (Russia's) Sputnik IV which had been predicted to decay on Sept. 6, plus or minus one day." The brilliant glow came when the Sputnik came into the atmosphere and began to burn.

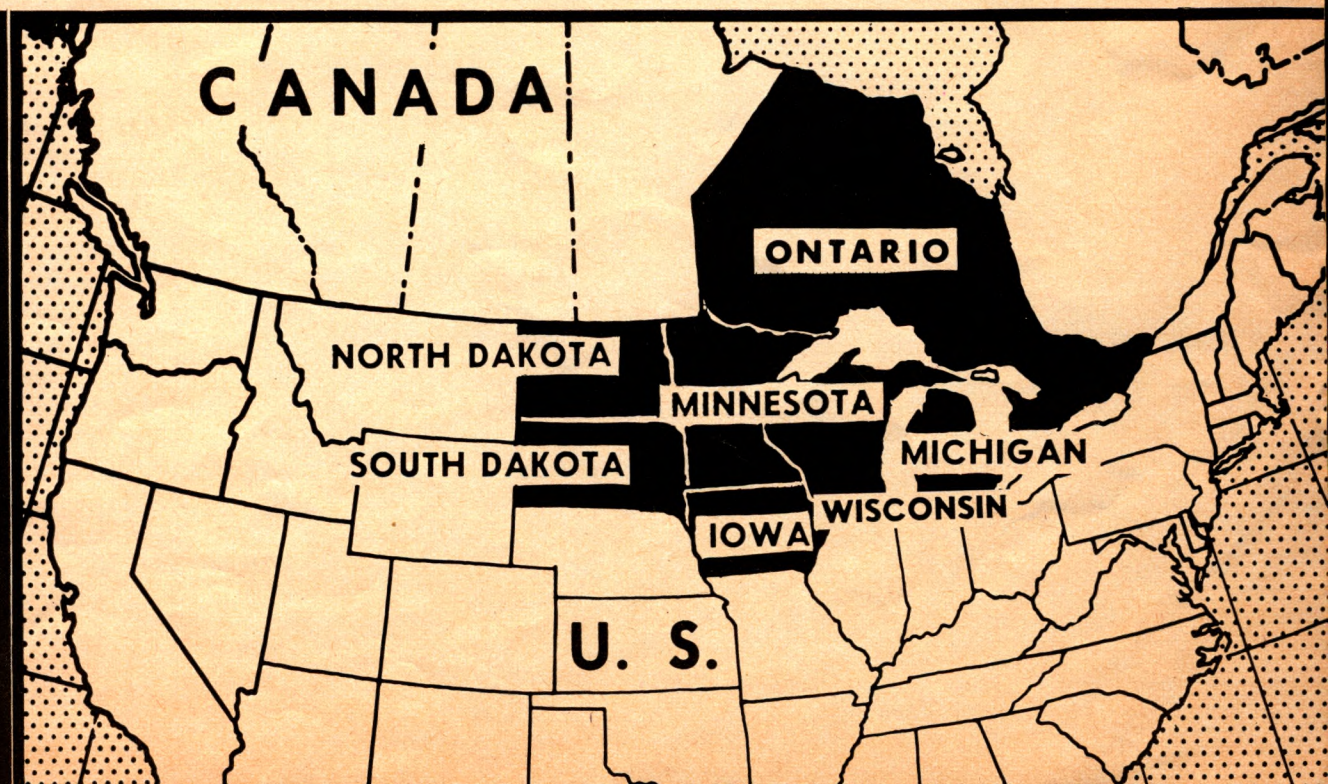
The explanation was later confirmed when experts from the Milwaukee Astronomical Society identified the burned metal found in Manitowoc as a fragment of the Sputnik. The four-ton vehicle had been aloft 543 days.

The fragment was sent to the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass. Analysis by scientists there and others from Los Alamos, N.M., showed that the fragment had been exposed to space environment in the region between 100 to 200 miles above the earth.

A 20-pound fragment of the crashed Russian satellite is preserved at the Smithsonian Observatory in Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wisner, Jr., of Cato, Wis., were among thousands to see the flaming descent of Sputnik IV.

Thousands of persons in six states and Canada thought the crashing Russian satellite was a flying saucer.



Coeds at Hillsdale College in Hillsdale, Mich., pointing from a window of their dormitory from which they watched a mysterious unidentified object for several hours during the night of March 21, 1966. Dr. H. Allen Hynek of Northwestern University said they saw swamp gas.

William Van Horn, civil defense director in Hillsdale, says strange object seen there was not swamp gas. He released this photograph which he said shows an unidentified flying object that flew over Hillsdale County in July, 1965.

FOUR NIGHTS OF UFO's

THE BIGGEST UFO incident of 1966 centered on the southeastern Michigan town of Dexter and a college campus 45 miles away. Its stars were a farmer, a dozen policemen, 62 coeds, a civil defense director, a goateed scientist, and an early spring thaw.

Its effect was to bring the UFO controversy to new life and to spark a new Air Force-financed investigation of aerial phenomena by civilian scientists. But it also left a feeling of bitterness among some witnesses, notably policemen, who felt their credulity was besmirched by an Air Force scientific report dismissing their sightings as mere swamp gas (sometimes called "fox fire" or "will o' the wisp") or as the moon and a planet.

The sightings occurred three consecutive nights March 19, 20, and 21, 1966. And again a week later on March 28. But only those of the 20th and 21st—at Dexter and Hillsdale College—got much attention from news media. But the sighting on the 19th by Washtenaw County Police Sgt. Nuel Schneider and Deputy David Fitzpatrick was perhaps the most vivid of all. And the sighting of the 28th went unexplained.

The witnesses of all three sightings are virtually unanimous in rejecting the Air Force conclusion that they saw only swamp gas. Some claim they have been ridiculed since the report was released and are reluctant to discuss the subject again. Many of the Washtenaw County officers say they now file UFO sighting reports without passing them on to other authorities.

"I think the Air Force is full of malarkey," says Schneider. "I know what I saw."

The sighting on the 19th was near Milan, Mich., a small town 16 miles southeast of Dexter and nine miles south of Ann Arbor.

"We got a call on one that went by and lit the whole city (Milan) up," says Schneider. "We saw about three of them (UFO's) way off. We got closer to Milan, in a cornfield, and started taking pictures. We watched it from 2 in the morning until 7. A top turned upside down is what it looked like to us. We saw lights and we could see something of a form when we got binoculars."

The pictures, taken by Fitzpatrick, were explained by Dr. H. Allen Hynek as time exposure photographs of the crescent moon and the planet Venus. Hynek is an astrophysicist from Northwestern University and for 19 years has been the Chief Air Force scientific consultant on UFO's.

It was the next night, March 20, that Washtenaw County's UFO's caught the nation's attention. The scene was a swamp near Dexter behind the farm home of Frank Mannor, 47, and his son, Ronald, 19. The Mannors, at least 12 policemen, and 35 or more other persons said they saw an object, or objects, or lights.

Patrolman Robert Hunawill of Dexter said one glowing object "flew

By WILLIAM B. MEAD, UPI DETROIT, MICHIGAN

ROCK MICHIGAN

over the top of us" as police drove to the scene. Mannor and his son said they ran to within 500 yards of a glowing object hovering in the swamp. He said it was pitted "like coral rock," shaped like a football, and about the size of a car.

"Look at that horrible thing!" Ronald said to his father. They said it then took off with a sound like the echo of a ricochetting bullet. Police reported hearing the same sound.

A college campus at Hillsdale, Mich., 45 miles southwest of Dexter, was the UFO landing ground the next night. At least 62 coeds, perhaps as many as 87, got a ringside seat from their dormitory windows.

They were joined by William Van Horn, an undertaker and the county's veteran civil defense director, and their housemother, Mrs. Kelly Hearn, who is assistant dean at the college and a former newspaper reporter. The UFO show went on for hours, nearly all of it in the form of pulsing, moving lights of various colors above a swamp.

Dr. Hynek said that both sightings at the Mannor farm and at Hillsdale were luminous swamp gas released from the marshes by a sudden spring thaw.

He was contradicted by several of the coeds.

Cynthia Poffenberger, a freshman from Cleveland, said it "went right in front of my window." Barbara Kohn, a junior from New Castle, Pa., said she saw a form. "It was like a squashed football," said Holly Davis, a freshman from Canfield, O.

Van Horn issued his own lengthy report refuting Hynek.

Newsmen do not feel that Hynek attempted to "whitewash" the case. He slogged through the swamps, talked to witnesses and viewed photographs of purported UFO's. By March 25, when Hynek came to Detroit for a news conference, the UFO sightings were front page news all over the nation. At least 100 reporters packed the Detroit Press Club to hear Hynek's reasoned evaluation.

"A dismal swamp is a most unlikely place for a visit from outer space," Hynek said. He said "rotty vegetation" produces swamp gas that "can be trapped by ice and winter conditions" and then suddenly released when the ground thaws.

The gas makes "popping noises," he said.

"I emphasize . . . that I cannot prove in a court of law that this is the full explanation of these sightings," Hynek concluded. "It appears very likely, however, that the combination of the conditions of this particular winter, an unusually mild one in this area, and the particular weather conditions that night—there was little wind in either location—were such as to have to produce this unusual and puzzling display."

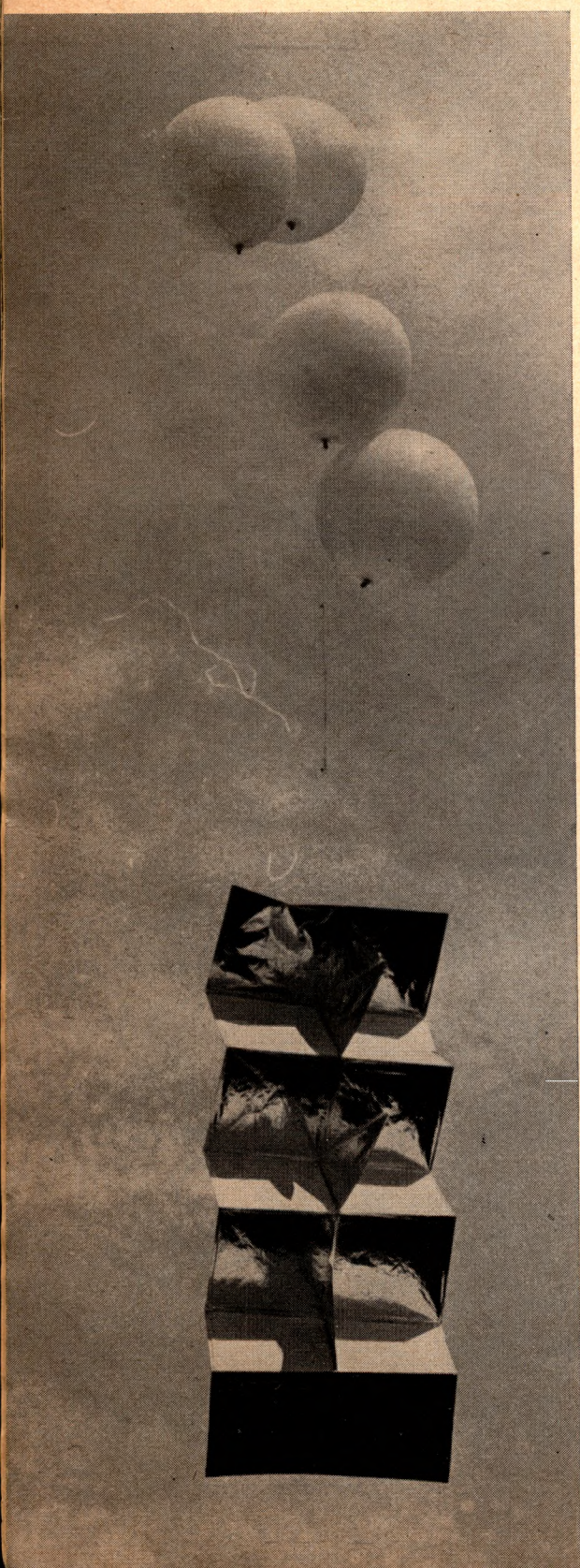
Royal Oak, Mich., Tribune

Royal Oak, Mich., citizens reported seeing strange lights in the sky on March 28, 1966. This picture was made by Richard Hunt, a Royal Oak Tribune *photographer. The object marked by the arrow was a star caught on time exposure. The circled object was unexplained.*

Dr. H. Allen Hynek, astrophysicist from Northwestern University and chief Air Force consultant on UFO's, holding up picture of objects in sky taken March 19, 1966. Hynek says the photograph actually is a time exposure of the moon and the planet Venus.

NOW do you believe me?

Dozens of UFO-spotters have been lucky enough to have camera in hand when they saw a strange object in the sky.



The year 1947 was the beginning of most American UFO sightings. At that time military authorities believed many of the objects seen actually were weather balloons. In 1947 the Navy launched several devices such as this with four balloons and tin-foil covered reflectors to measure wind velocities by radar. When the wreckage of one of these was recovered in Fort Worth, Texas, in 1947, it was at first thought to be part of a flying saucer.

THROUGH THE years many persons have submitted photographs as evidence of the UFO's they claim to have seen.

Generally, those who have photographed UFO's believe their pictures speak much louder than words. "I'm glad I had a camera," they say. "There's the picture of what I saw. Now, do you believe me?"

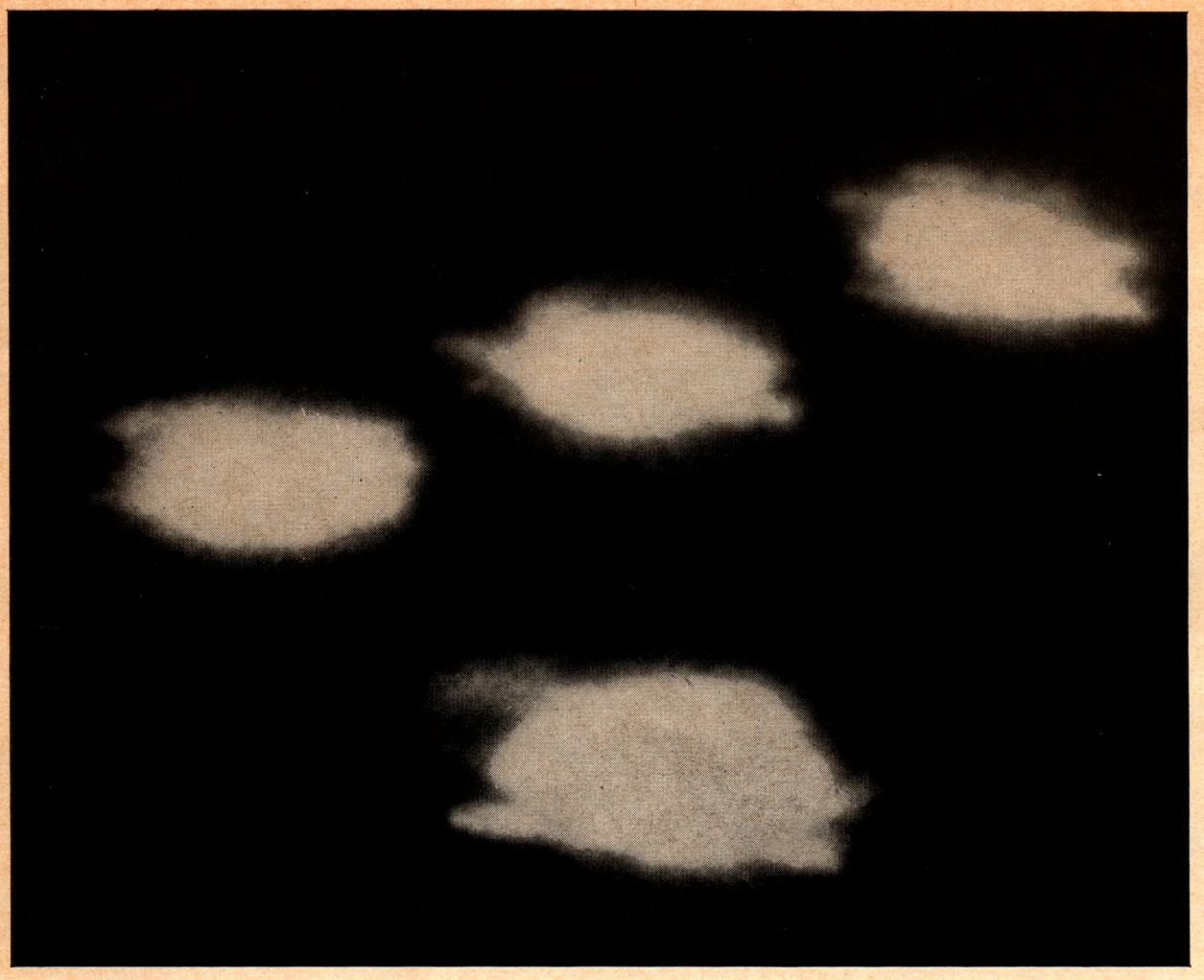
Those who believe are convinced that the pictures on the following pages provide proof positive that UFO's do exist and that most likely they come from somewhere in outer space. But hardened skeptics who look at the pictures usually can find some way to attempt to disprove their authenticity.

Bob Jung, a former aerial photographer, said he shot this picture of an object in the sky over Catalina Island off the coast of California in July, 1947. The masts and stack of a ship can be seen at the bottom of the picture. Jung said three Air Force veterans on the scene reported seeing six such objects.

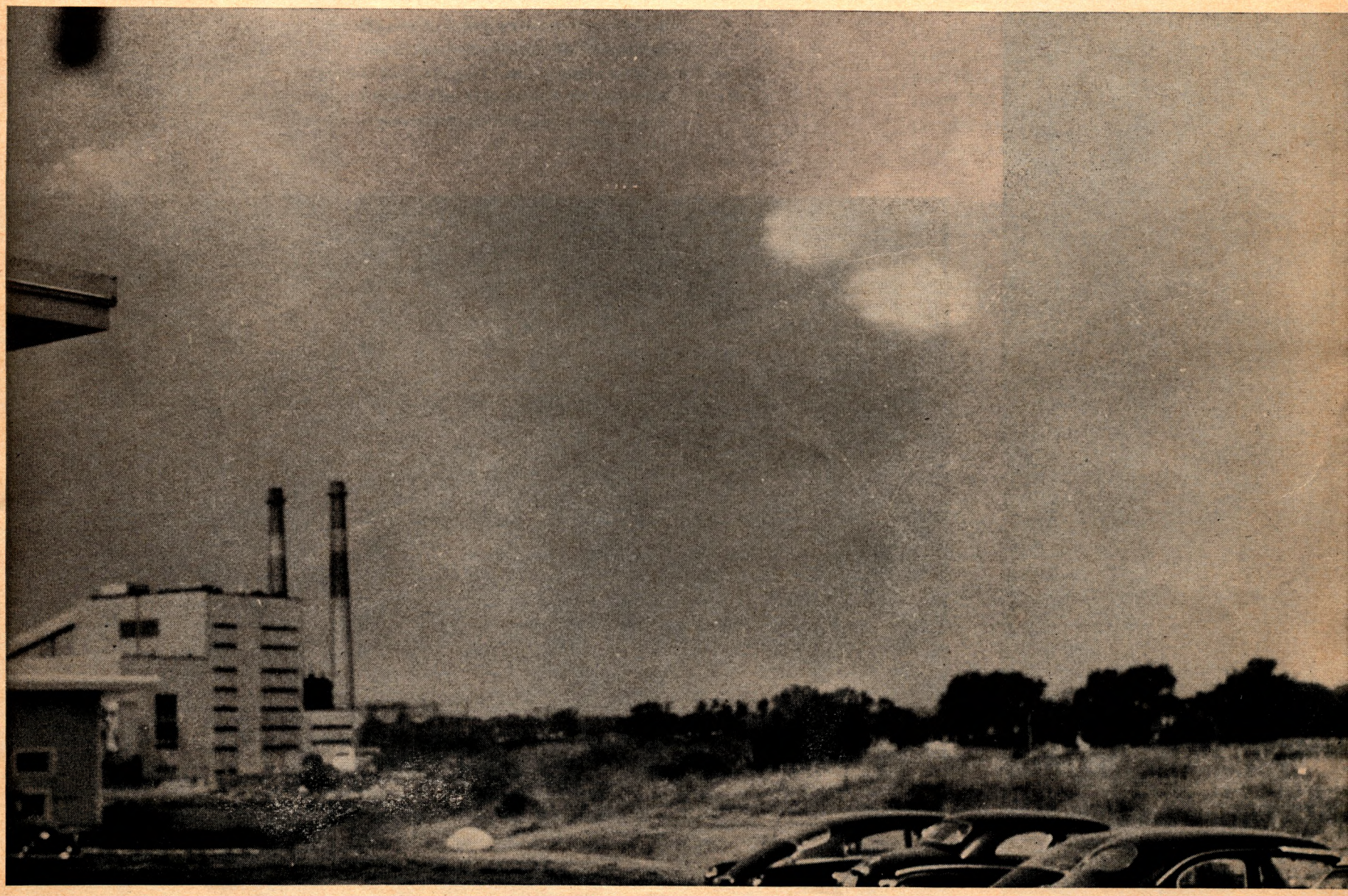
Bob Jung

Paul Trent, a farmer, took these pictures in the spring of 1950 over his farm near McMinnville, Ore. His wife reported that Air Force officials investigated the sighting and took Geiger counter readings, but, "They didn't let us know anything." The Trents, who now live on a farm near Dayton, Ore., say they have never since seen another UFO.

Now do you believe me? continued



The United States Coast Guard released these pictures made by photographer-seaman S. R. Alpart on July 16, 1952, at the Coast Guard's Salem, Mass., air station. The photograph at the left is an enlargement of the objects seen in the picture below. There has been no official explanation of the four objects. But professional photographers believe they might be a lens distortion or the result of a mishap in developing the negative.



Amateur photographer George J. Stock was working in the yard of his home in Passaic, N. J., on July 28, 1952, when he saw an "object in the sky" coming toward him. He yelled to his father to come out and look. At the same time, he ran into the house and grabbed his camera. He snapped seven pictures, two of which are shown here.

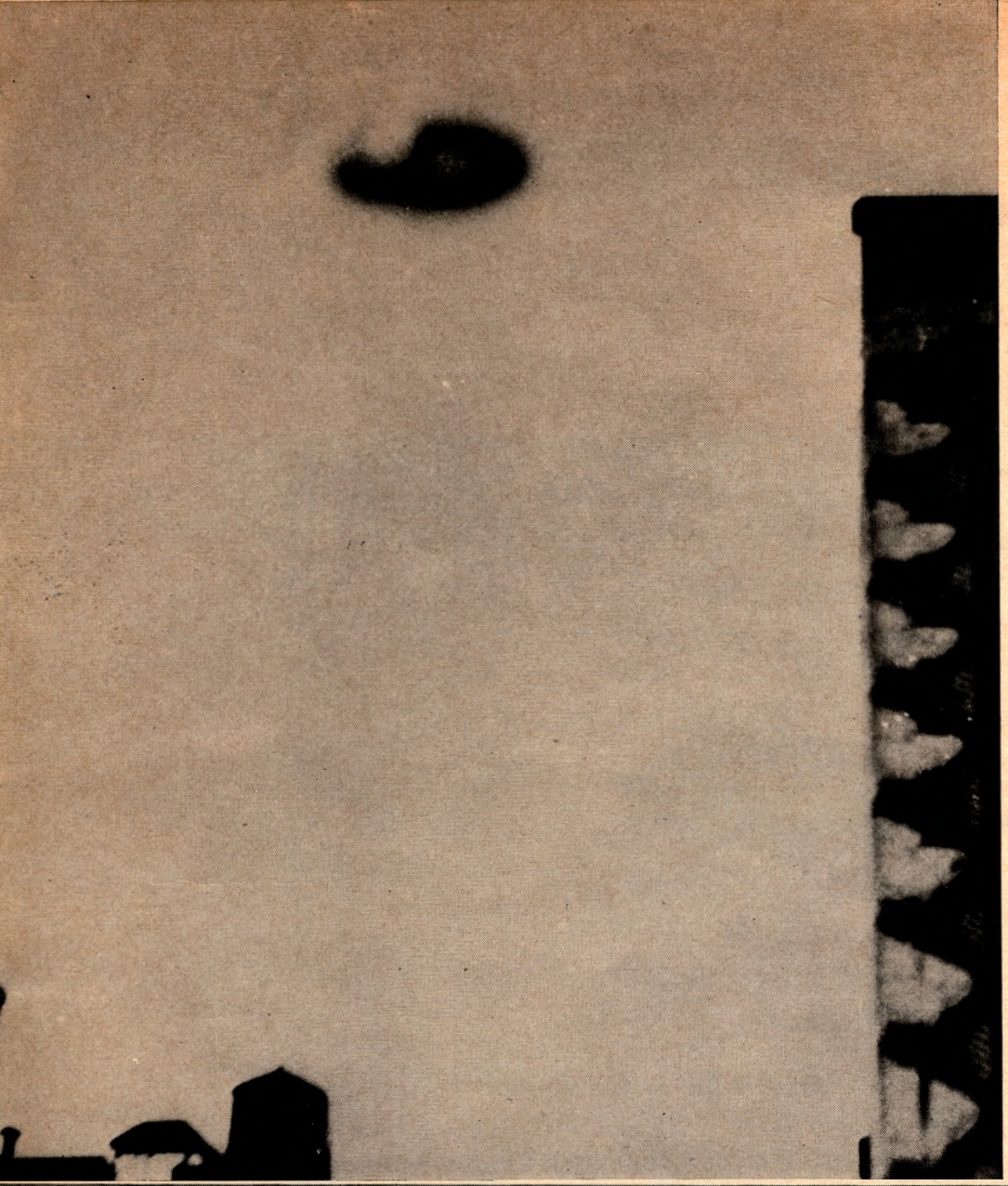
George J. Stock, courtesy of August C. Roberts

Now do you believe me? continued

Italian photographer Giuseppe Grasso says he took this picture at Taormina, Sicily, in 1954. He says the UFO's hovered for several minutes in the sky. Dr. Donald H. Menzel of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass., has cast doubt on the authenticity of the picture. Menzel points out that the men in the picture do not appear to be looking at the "saucers" but are watching some lower object. He also observes that the shadow on one of the objects is in the back, while the shadow on the other is on the front. Grasso now says he is satisfied that the objects were balloons used for meteorological probes. "One was found in the mountains later," he says. "But they looked like some kind of flying saucer and people were watching because they thought so."

Professional photographer Albrecht Steiner says he made this picture of a UFO over a factory in Bad Hersfeld, Germany, in 1954. The photo is an enlargement blown up 60 times.

The U.S. Navy in 1955 released this picture taken at Marseilles, France. The weird cloud formations in the shape of discs are caused by unique wind and temperature conditions. Such clouds also are seen sometimes in the northwestern areas of the United States.



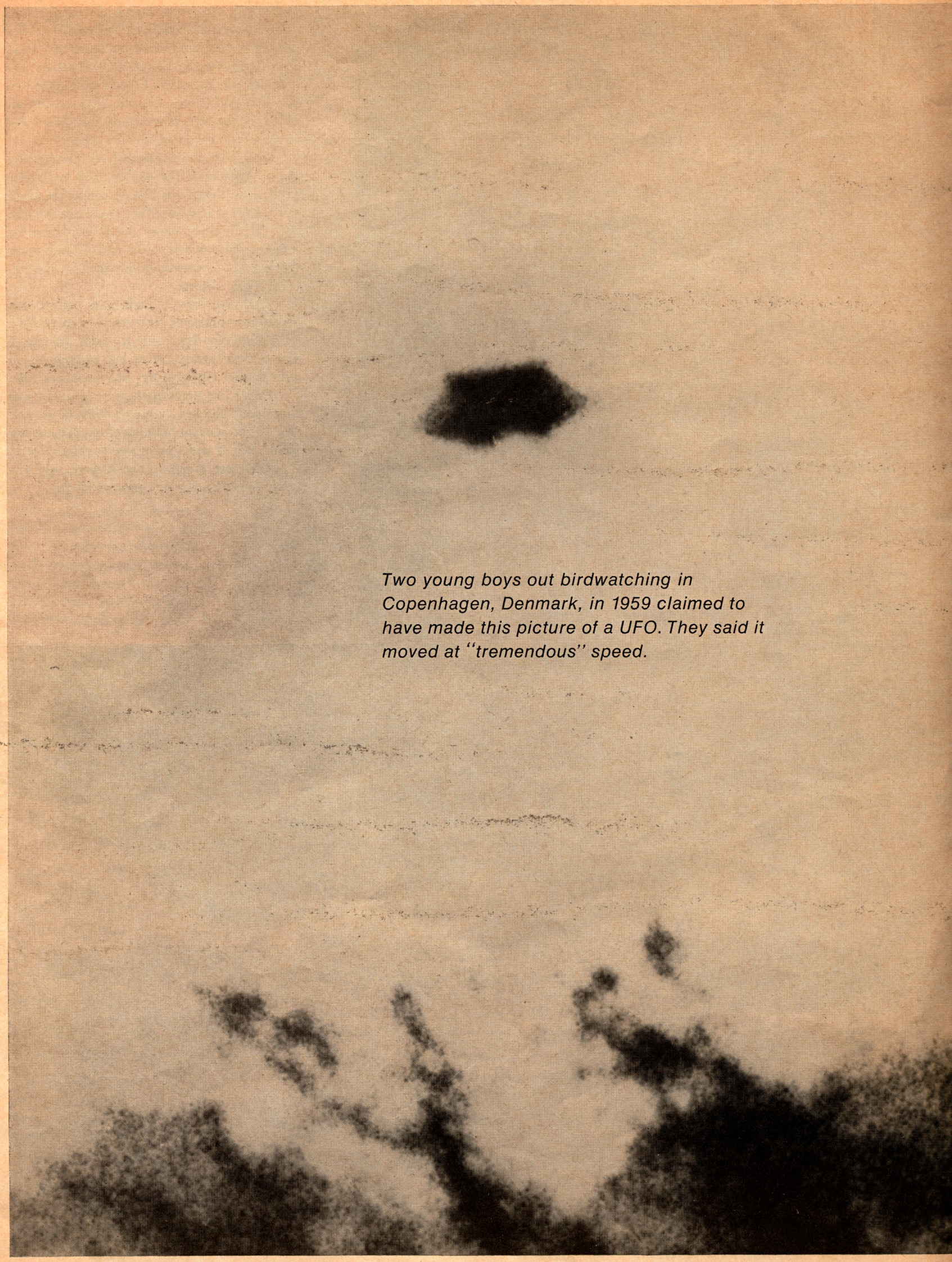
WARREN E. SIEGMOND, then a television technician, photographed the UFO at the left on May 15, 1955, from the roof of his home at 7 West 15th St. in New York City. He was taking pictures of an attractive French girl, Jeannine Bouiller, and it was she who first noticed an object in the sky. It was then that Siegmond began snapping away. He now says:

"The Air Force checked the picture and the circumstances thoroughly, and eventually notified me that it was classed among the small percentage of sightings they could not explain.

"It definitely wasn't the planet Venus, or a temperature inversion, or any of those other things that are sometimes mistaken for unidentified flying objects.

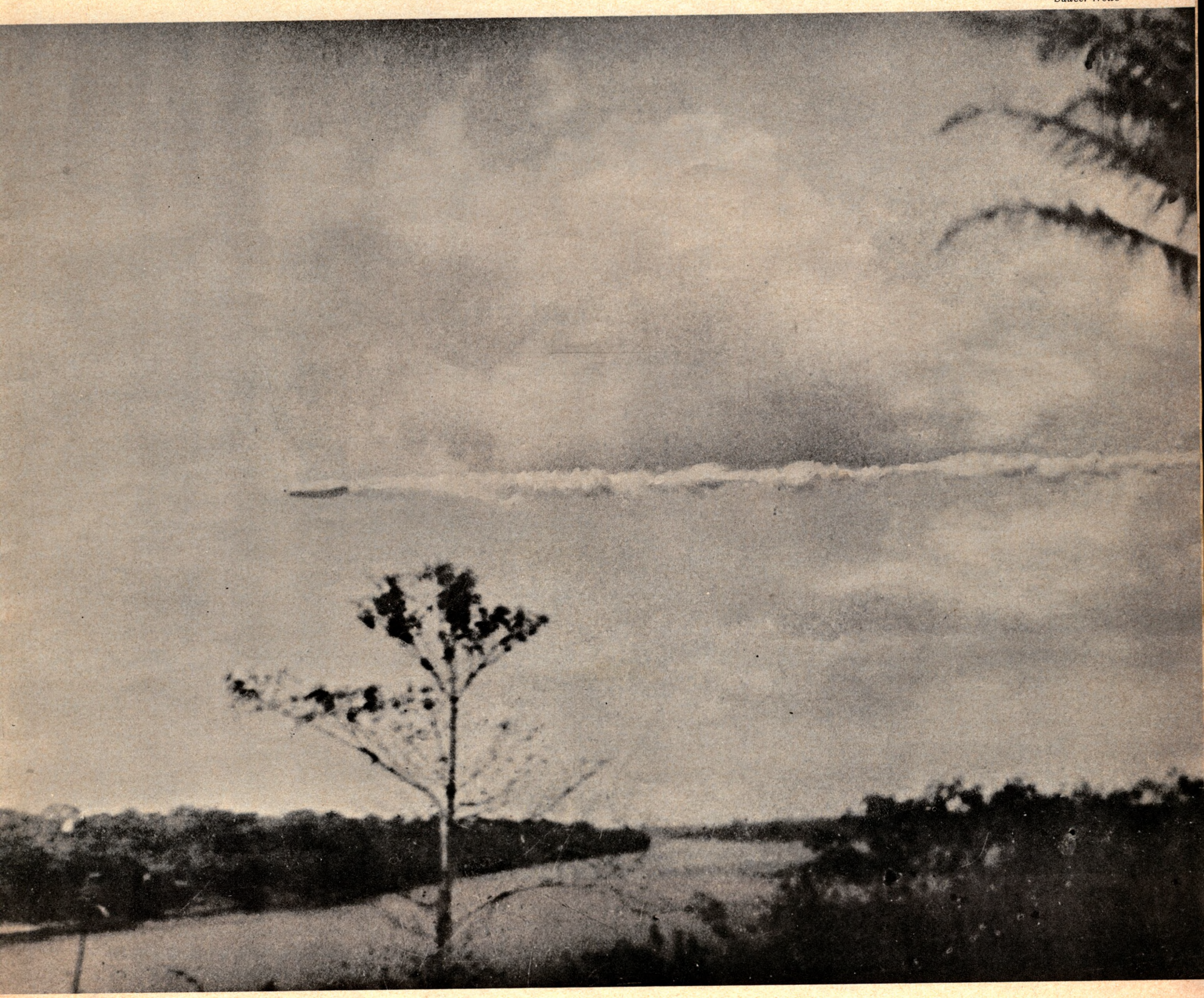
"My own first thought was that it was something connected with Armed Forces Day, which was the day I saw it. Later, though, I was told the armed forces had nothing to do with it, and I believe the statement was true.

"So I just don't know what it was. I was thoroughly checked out on all kinds of aircraft identification as an antiaircraft gunner during World War II and I never saw anything like it. I haven't seen anything like it since, and certainly haven't taken any pictures of any."

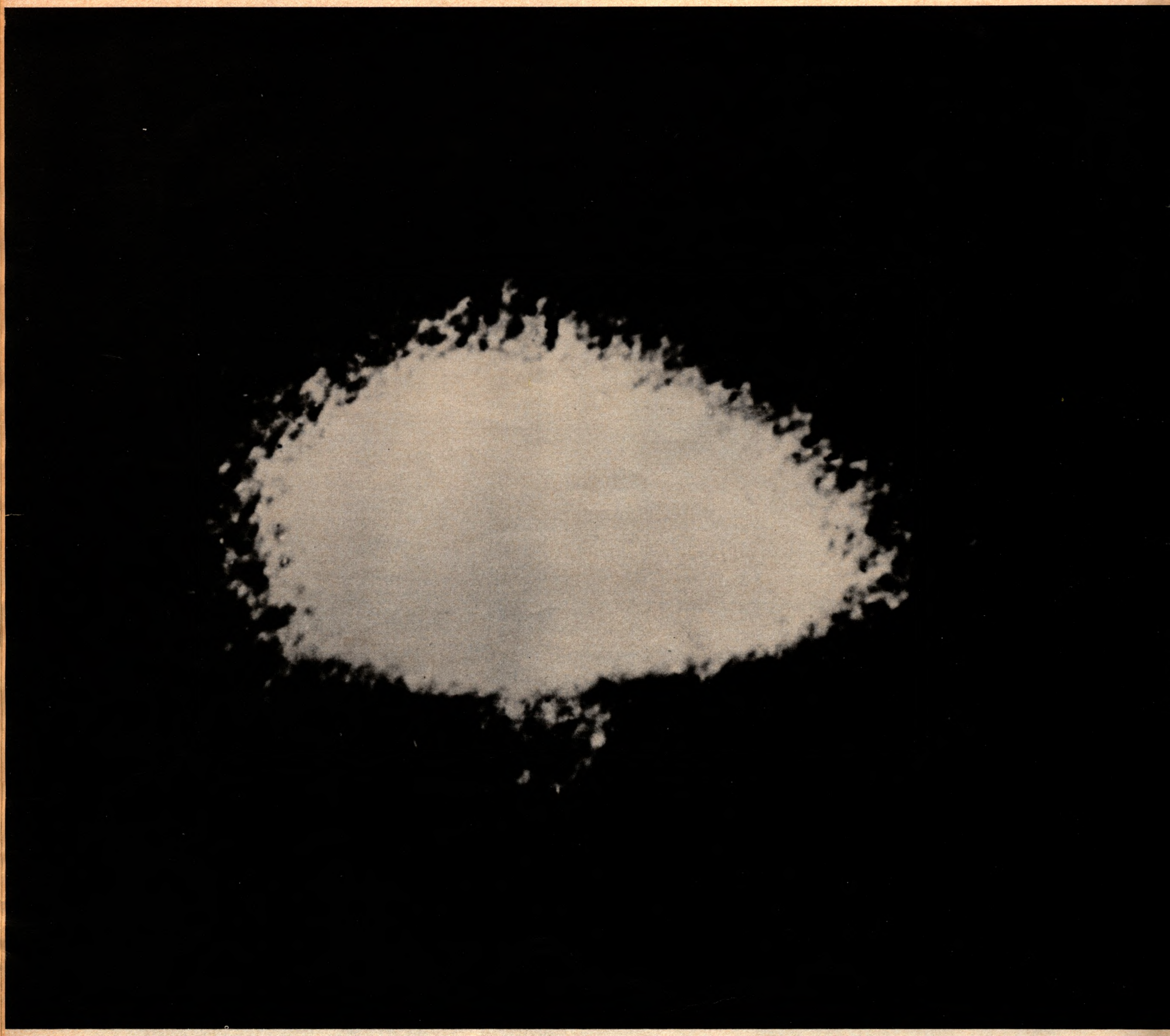


Two young boys out birdwatching in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1959 claimed to have made this picture of a UFO. They said it moved at "tremendous" speed.

Saucer News



A Peruvian back-country farmer took this picture of a "cigar-shaped object" over the jungles of the Madre de Dios section of Peru in 1952. He estimated it was flying at 400 miles per hour. If it is a plane, it appears to be flying too low to leave such a vapor trail.



Ralph Mayher

Ralph Mayher, a newsreel photographer for a Cleveland television station, says he made this picture in Miami in 1952 when he was stationed there as a marine. This is blown up from a single frame of a 16 mm movie film. Mayher says the object was about 50 feet long and an "ugly reddish orange color." The Air Force has declined to comment on the film.

Now do you believe me? continued on page 36

Rare color photographs

A few photographers have been lucky enough to have color film in their cameras when they saw a UFO.

ON THE nights of August 1 and 2, 1965, there were many reports of UFO's sighted in Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Norman, and other places in Oklahoma.

On the first night Alan Smith, then 14, and his family saw a UFO from their backyard. As Alan describes what happened, "It came over fairly low, but so fast that it just looked like a bright light—about 25 times the size of a star—moving from north to south."

The second night Alan prepared for the UFO by loading his official Boy Scout 620 camera with Kodacolor X high speed film. Then he, members of his family, and a friend waited.

At about 1:45 a.m. on August 2, a UFO appeared and Alan had time to take one picture. He says: "The second night it moved from west to east. From my backyard, it looked to be the size of a basketball or soccer ball. It moved slower than it did the first night. It was changing color from white to red to blue-green. Its light pulsated with a high whining sound coming from it. As the sound grew louder, the light was brighter. It gave us the creeps."

After taking other ordinary snapshots on his roll of film, Alan sent the roll to a camera store. When the family got the pictures, there was nothing showing the flying object. Then they looked at the film and saw that one negative with an object in the corner had not been printed. They sent it back and had an enlargement made. The result was the picture of the UFO shown on the next page.

Professional photographers who analyzed the negative said that the object must have been 50 feet in diameter and less than a mile from the camera. They said the object would have to have been about twice as bright as a full moon.

The three other color pictures of UFO's on the next page were provided by the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization of Tucson, Arizona. The APRO is the oldest serious research organization in the field of UFO's, having been founded in 1952.

Ella Louise Fortune, a nurse, was driving on New Mexico State Highway 54 between Tularosa and Three Rivers on Oct. 16, 1957, when she saw an object over Holloman Air Force Base. She stopped her car and took a color picture.

Miss Fortune said at the time she thought it was an Air Force craft of some sort because it seemed to hover over the "impact range" of the bombing area near the Holloman base.

She later turned the picture over to the APRO, whose photo analyst says the object produced twice as much light as the clouds in the picture. The APRO analyst says he does not believe any ordinary cloud would produce such a strong exposure on film.

An Australian business executive was in Balwyn a suburb of Melbourne, on April 2, 1966, when at 2:21 p.m. he saw a brilliant flash in the sky and saw a bright object coming toward him. He had a Polaroid camera with him and snapped a picture of the UFO which he estimated to be between 20 and 25 feet in diameter at a height of about 150 feet. The executive, who asked that his name be withheld so that he would not be subjected to jokes from his associates, turned the picture over to the APRO. Their photo analyst points out that the object appears to be made of highly polished metal and that the lower edge reflects the pink roof of the building below it.

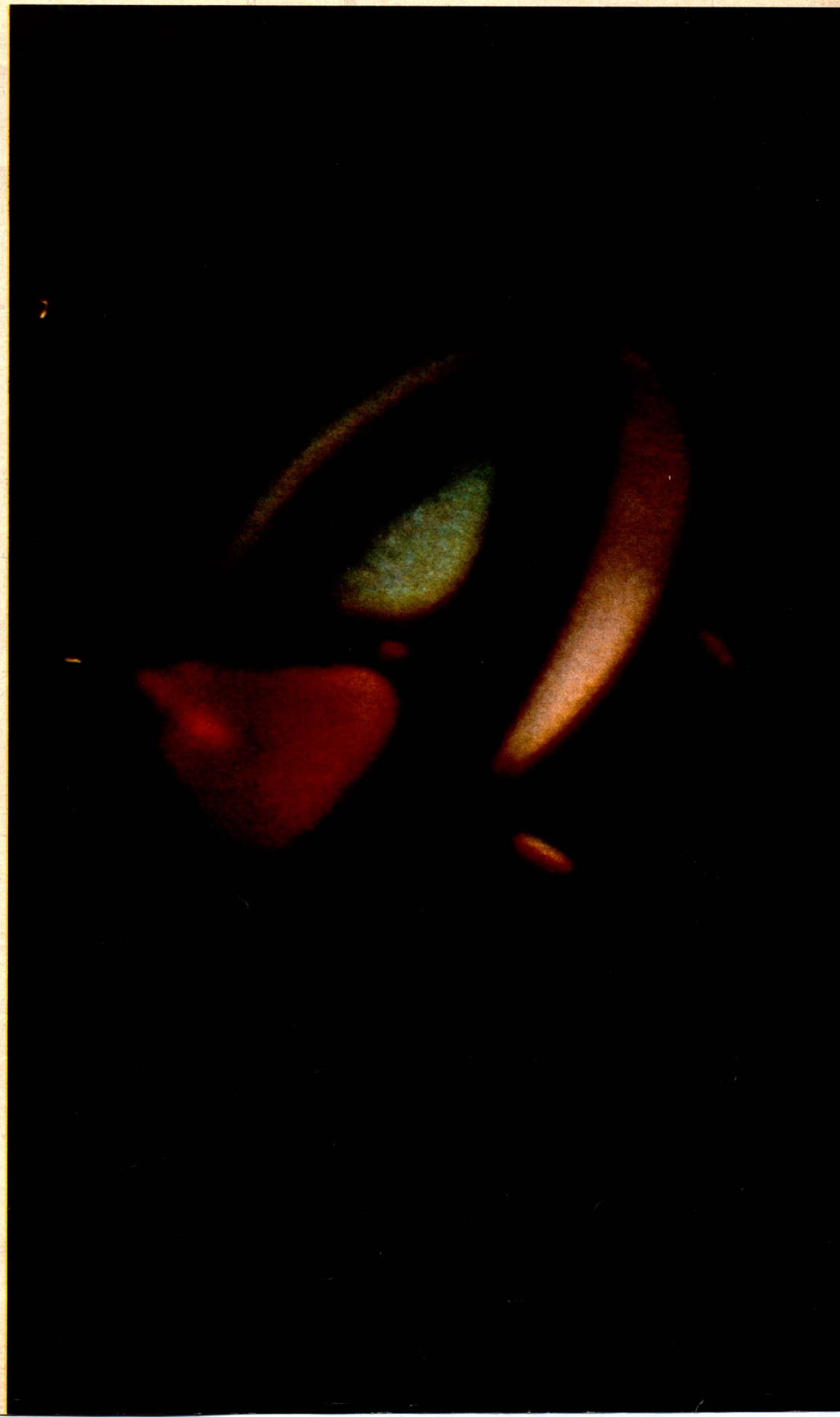
On the evening of Oct. 21, 1965, Arthur Strauch, 47, a deputy sheriff of Sibley County, Minnesota, was returning home with four other persons from a bow-and-arrow hunting trip. About 6:10 p.m. near St. George, Minn., he and the others spotted a UFO.

Strauch says he watched the object through binoculars and that it moved against the wind. He says that it changed color several times from a bright white to a dull orange. He took a color picture of the UFO with a Kodak Instamatic camera, and sent it to the APRO.

A business executive, who refuses to be identified for fear he may be ridiculed, made this photograph in Balwyn, a suburb of Melbourne, Australia, on April 2, 1966.

APRO

Ella Louise Fortune, a nurse with the Bureau of Indian Affairs at the Mescalero Reservation, took this photograph near Holloman Air Force Base in New Mexico on Oct. 16, 1957.

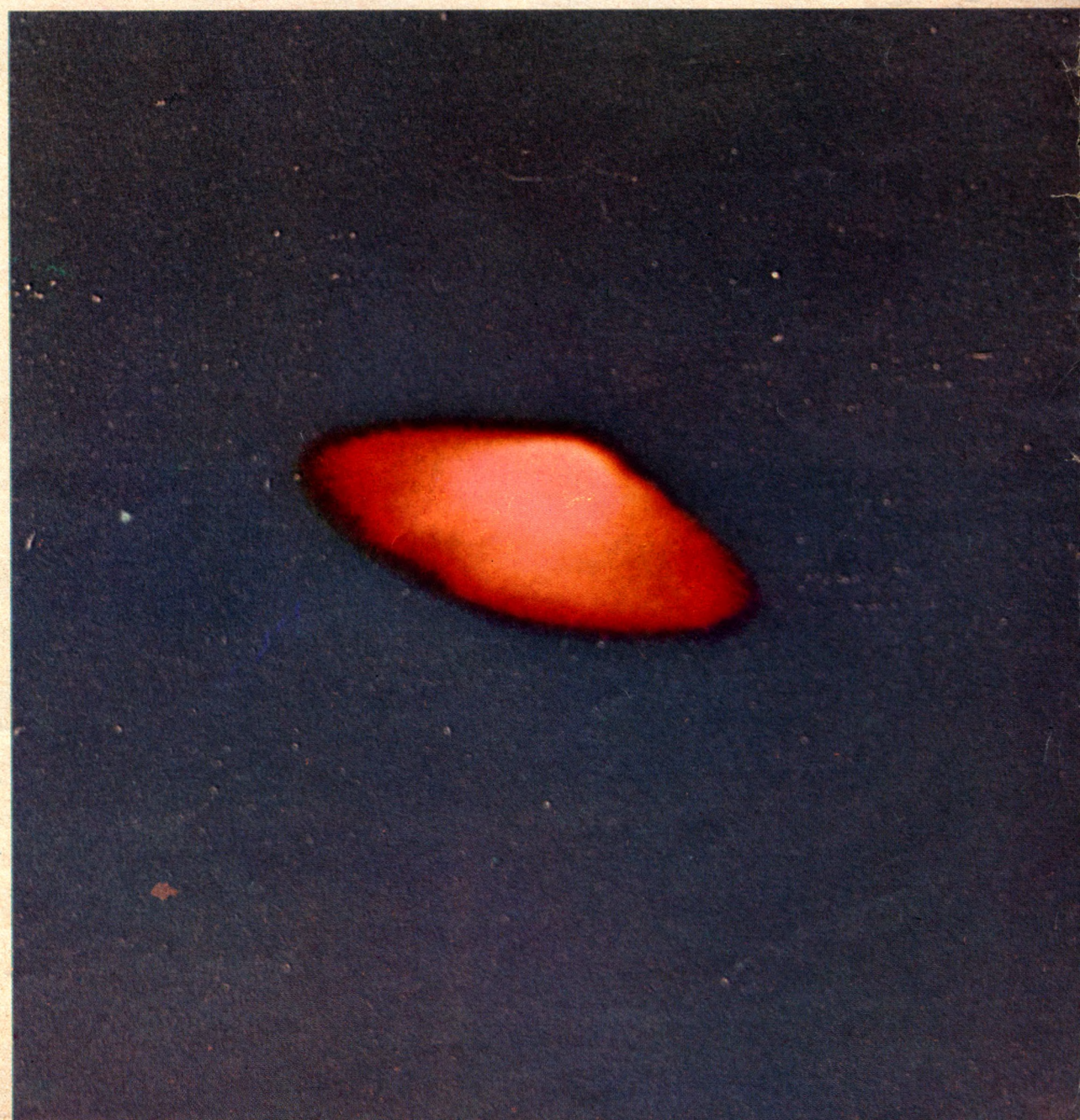


A 14-year-old newspaper boy, Alan Smith, took this night picture of a UFO that was seen by several other persons over Tulsa, Oklahoma, on Aug. 2, 1965.

Alan Smith, © 1965 Oklahoma Journal Publishing Co.

APRO, © 1958 Coral Lorenzen

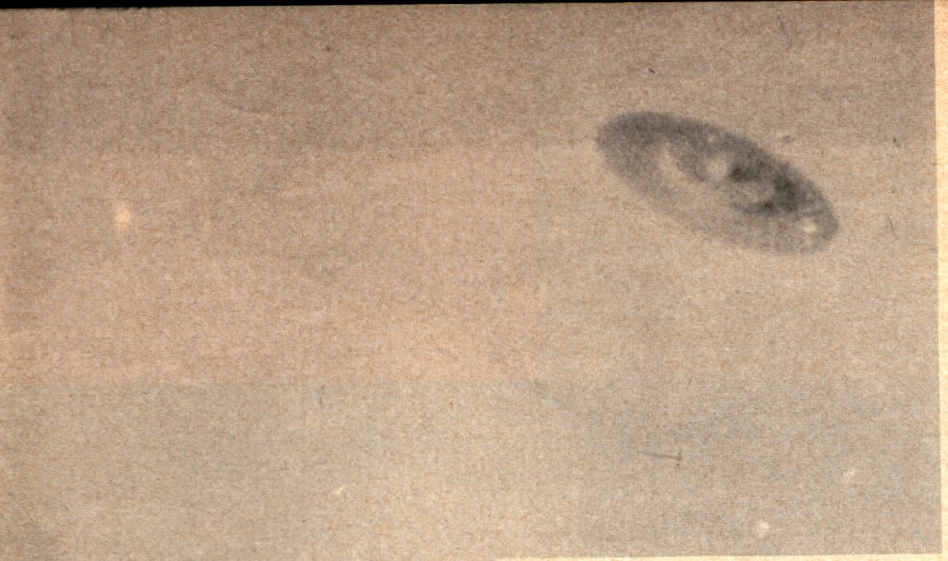
Recorded within a few weeks of each other, in different parts of the United States, these two pictures and two reports of UFO's show interesting similarities. Both objects, seen by several people, appeared to move independently of wind direction and changed color several times. Compare the daytime photo taken by Arthur Strauch, right, with the central portion of Alan Smith's night picture on the facing page. Could one be a daylight and the other a night record of the same phenomenon?



A Minnesota deputy sheriff, Arthur Strauch, photographed this UFO near St. George, Minn., on Oct. 21, 1965, while with four other persons on a bow-and-arrow hunting trip.

APRO

The Air Force released this weather balloon at Mitchell AFB on Long Island in July, 1952. The balloon carried a small battery-powered light which registered on the photograph like steady lightning.
The object below is an ordinary streetlight. Sightings of such balloons are believed to have been part of the rash of flying saucer reports in 1952.



Brazilian photographer Ed Keffel of the staff of the Rio de Janeiro magazine O Cruzeiro *and an editor, Joao Martins, say these two pictures were made on May 7, 1952, over Barra da Tijuga, a Rio suburb. They are still on the staff of the magazine and insist the pictures were genuine.*

Now do you believe me? continued

Amateur photographer Turi Mattarella says he took this picture of a UFO in 1954 over Monte Mario, a hill on the Tiber river in Rome.

James Lucci—NICAP

"One of the most valid of the UFO on record" is the description of this picture in the words of William B. Weitzel, professor of philosophy at the Bradford, Pa., campus of the University of Pittsburgh and chairman of the Pittsburgh subcommittee of the National Investigation Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP).

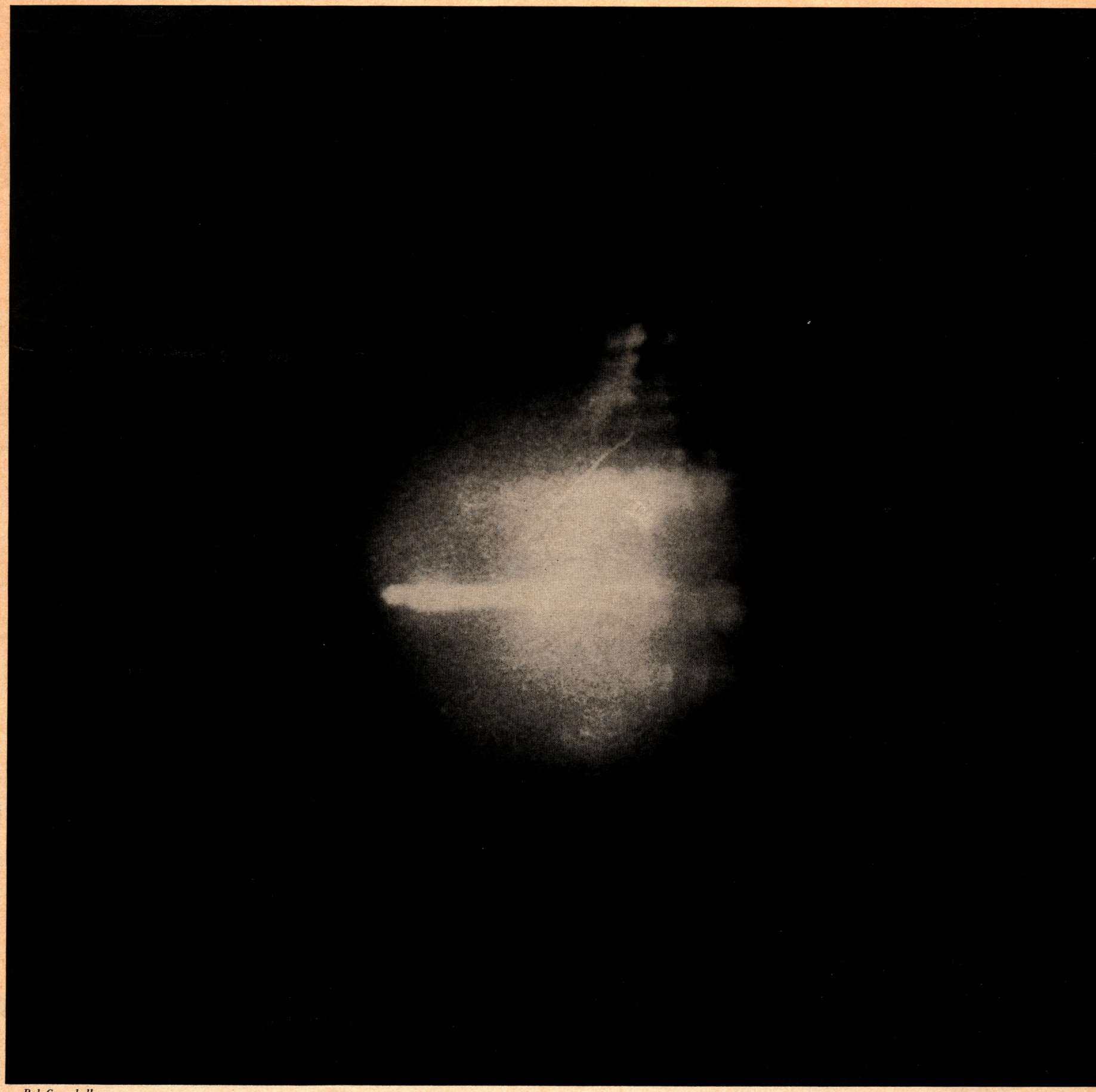
JAMES LUCCI, now 19, of Beaver, Pa., tells how he happened to take this UFO photograph:

"I always had been interested in taking pictures of the moon (the round object shown beside the UFO). About 11:30 p.m. on Aug. 8, 1965, I set up my camera (Yashika 635 Model) alongside of my home. I was using some kind of a French film and was taking a time exposure of the moon.

"I looked into the focus finder and saw an object. It kinda shook me up at first and I let go of the camera release right away. The picture was spoiled. Then I took my time and took two other pictures which were clear.

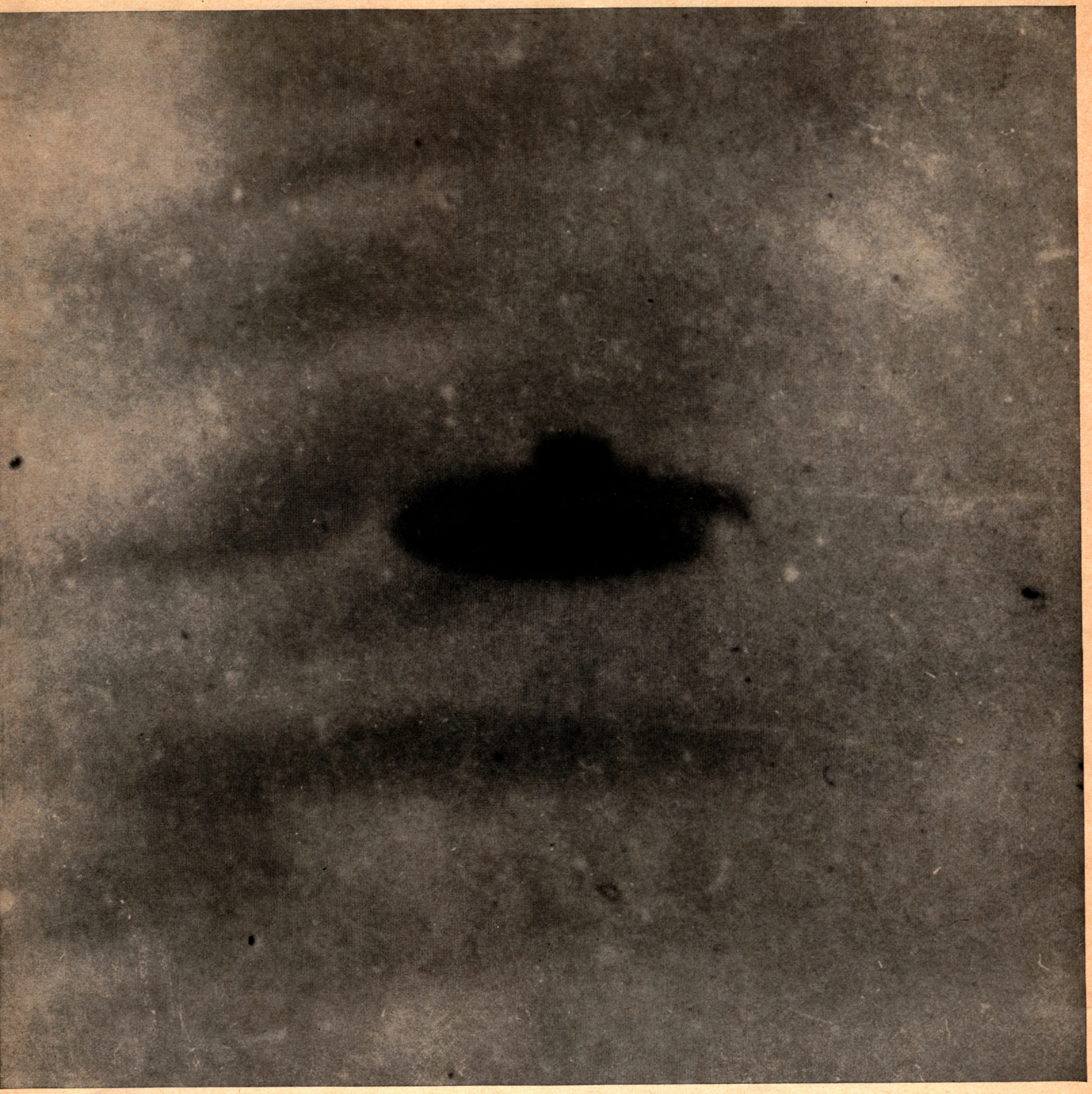
"For a couple of days I didn't say anything to anyone except my brother, John, and Mike Grove, a neighbor of mine who were with me at the time.

"The object was elliptical, had a tail on the bottom which we did not see but it showed up on the picture. The object was a bright white . . . brighter than the moon. I saw it for about 30 seconds, then it rose and went out of sight."



Bob Campbell

Bob Campbell, a newsman for a TV station in Sherman, Texas, says he took the picture of this object over the Texas-Oklahoma border in the early morning hours of August 2, 1965. He was accompanied by a Bells, Texas, police officer, Peter McCollum who also observed the UFO.



Thirteen-year-old Robert J. Salvo says he was out walking his dog in Wall Township, N.J. in March, 1966, when he snapped this picture of a UFO. He turned it over to the Air Force which released it with no comment.

Saucer News

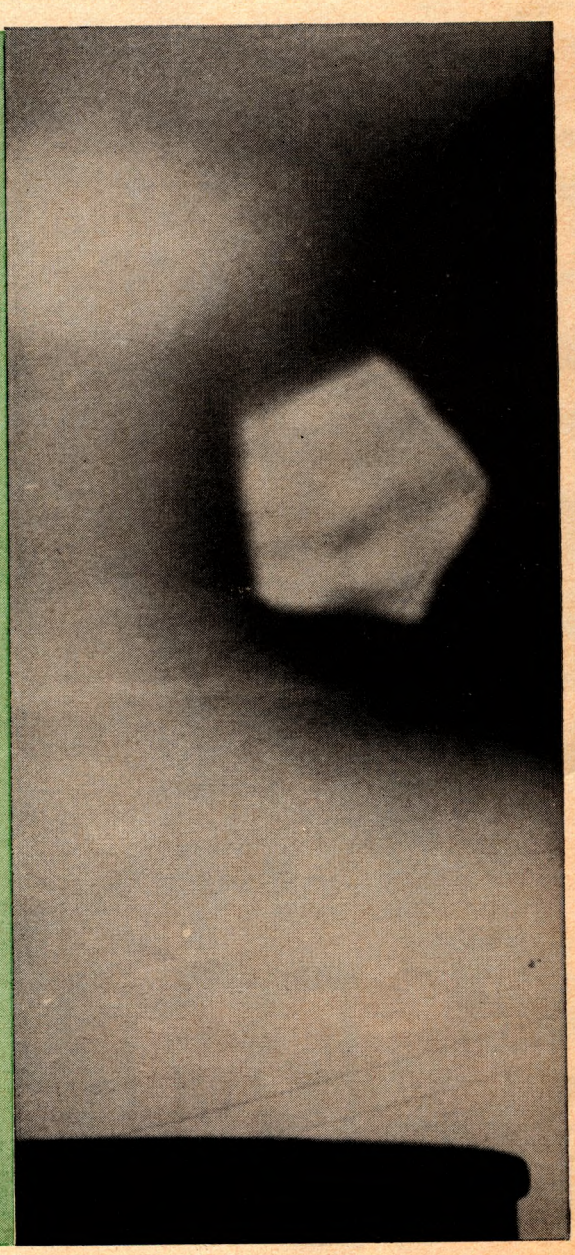
Two 14-year-old boys, Danny Gay and Ricky Sharp, say they saw a doughnut-shaped UFO hovering about 100 feet above the ground near an old New England covered bridge on Nov. 25, 1966. According to the boys, the UFO was noiseless and black and white . . . with a shiny coil around the top. They estimated it was 25 feet in diameter. They said Ricky snapped this and five other pictures of the object before it "went straight up in the air and out of sight."

This picture, said to have been taken over Marseilles, France, was supplied by an organization sponsoring the "1967 Congress of Ufologists" in New York City in June, 1967.

Now do you believe me? continued

Betty Jean Klem, 16, and her boyfriend, Douglas Tibbetts, 19, both of Jamestown, N.Y., were sitting in the boy's car which was stuck in the sand at Presque Park Peninsula near Erie, Pa., last August waiting for someone to help tow them out. They said they saw a "machine in the sky." Betty said it resembled a mushroom with lights along the side. Tibbetts said it was a five-sided object with lights. Both said the machine landed about 300 feet in front of the car and they became nearly hysterical. Police on a routine check saw the rear light flashing on the car and investigated. An officer and Tibbetts walked toward the place where the young people had seen the object but they saw nothing. Betty, remaining in the car, said a "shapeless thing" approached from the bushes. She pressed frantically on the horn and the men returned. The "thing" had disappeared. Air Force Maj. William S. Hall of Youngstown, O., investigated the report. Here Hall is shown pointing at markings resembling a "claw" which were found near the car. Hall declined comment on the case.

Joseph Yost of Ellwood City, Pa., a high school mathematics teacher and a part-time photographer for the New Castle, Pa. News, *took this picture on July 30, 1966, with a twin lens Reflex and 80 mm lens using Tri-X film. Yost said he did not see the hexagonal object when he looked through the camera viewer. He was seeking to make a picture of a cloud formation with the milk container in the foreground. He first noticed the strange object on the negative. Yost says a photographer friend said the object was an "iris image"—a malfunction of the lens—but Yost does not believe it was. The picture was taken near the New Castle Fair Grounds, but no one at the fair that day reported seeing the object.*



SAUCER JOKES AND UFO HOAXES

Two pranksters admit for first time their classic "saucer" photographs were jokes.

The "first" flying saucer picture taken in 1947 at a steel mill in Hamilton, O., is revealed as a joke 20 years later.

As WELL as those serious persons who have submitted photographs of flying saucers as evidence that UFO's really exist, there have been plenty of jokesters, having fun with trick photography.

The famous photograph on this page has been regarded since 1947 as the "first" authentic photograph of flying saucers. It was taken by Bert Ruoff, a photographer with Armco Steel Co., who shot it at the Hamilton Steel Co., in Hamilton, O. It has been reprinted in studious books on UFO's as an unexplained saucer photograph. Now, Ruoff admits he has been getting a laugh out of the picture ever since.

"I was taking night pictures of the blast furnaces," he says. "I was alone and I did not notice the objects until the prints were developed.

"If you know anything about optics, there is one concave and one convex lens. Take a light, hold it at the right angle and you will come up with exactly what I came up with on my negatives.

"At the time I kept my mouth shut. I was getting a big kick out of all the interest. I got letters from England, South Africa, Australia, and Germany requesting prints of the photo."

A California highway patrolman reported on Dec. 3, 1966, the sighting of a "flying platform" with struts. He said there appeared to be someone inside wearing a crash helmet although the object was only "about the size of a hot water heater."

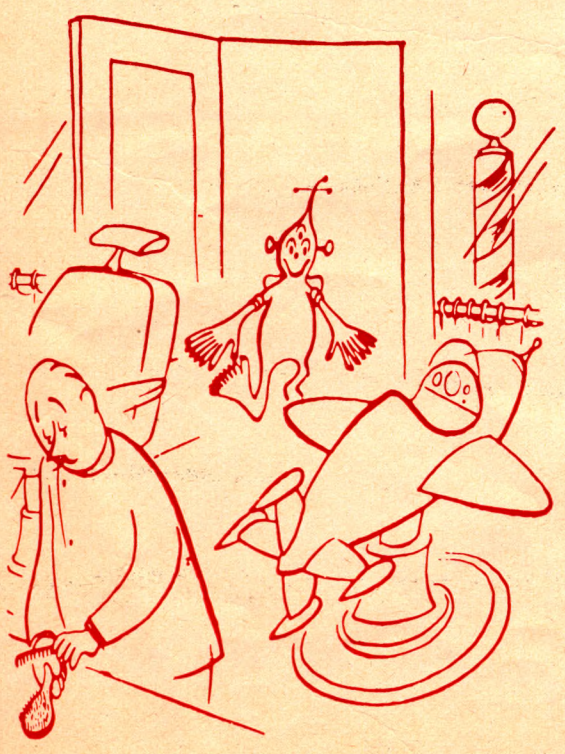
Four days later, Jon Barnard, a high school junior in Belmont, Calif., gave this recipe for flying saucers:

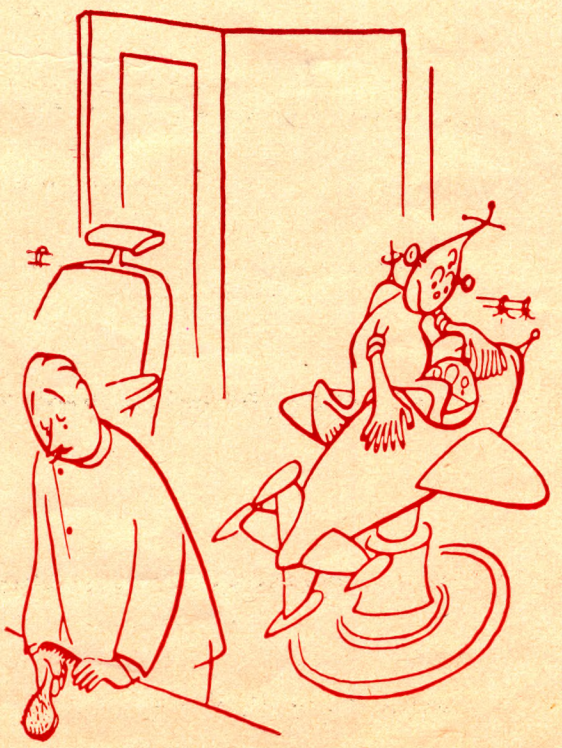
"You take one plastic bag, used by cleaning firms to protect clothes. Then you plug the coat-hanger end at the top. Get a bunch of plastic straws from a soda fountain. You use them as struts to hold the bag open.

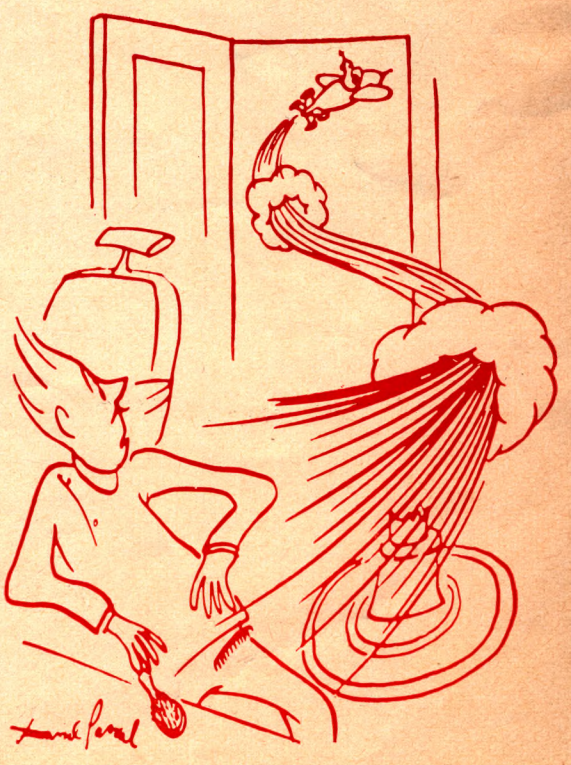
"A circular structure of the straws, inserted end to end, provides a platform for birthday candles.

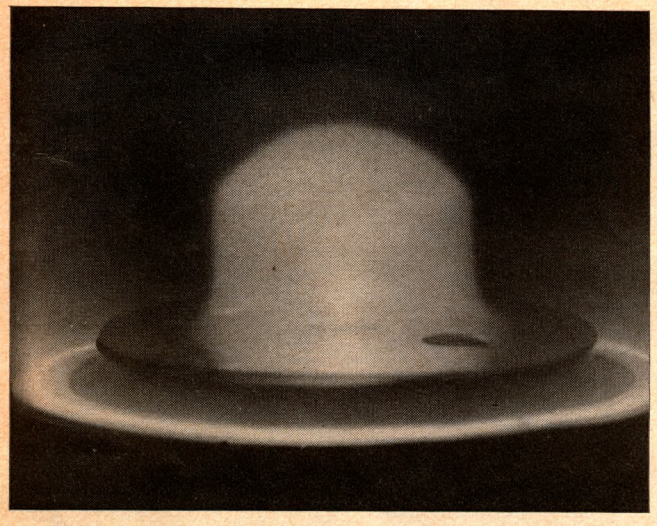
"Now you light the candles, holding the top of the bag until hot air fills it. Then you let it go, and away flies your hot air balloon, giving off a gentle glow from the candles."

Jon said he sent up 30 on the evening of Dec. 3. Says his father: "There won't be any more."









These are two pictures of orange-colored "flying saucers" produced in an ionized partial-vacuum in a bell jar at the laboratory of physicist Noel W. Scott at Fort Belvoir, Va. Scott believes that people seeing UFO's may have been looking at "anode glows" caused by the ionization of thin air in the upper atmosphere. He believes these laboratory experiments are miniatures of those sighted by airline pilots and reported as UFO's.

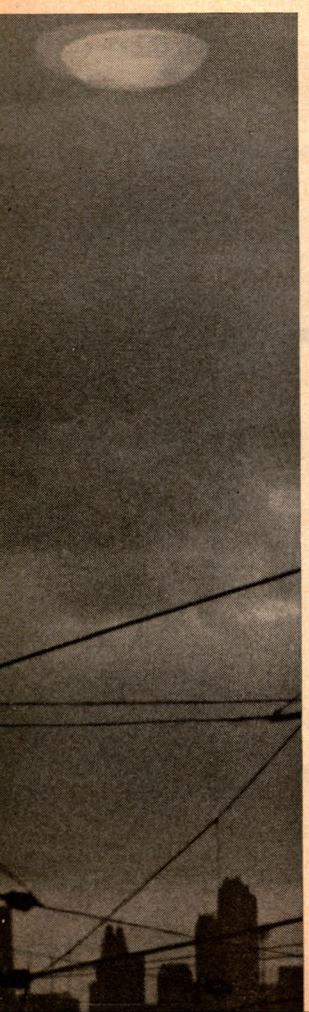
Civil Defense planes conducted a "flash bomb" test over the Hudson River at New York City in 1949. Shown in this photograph made from the New Jersey side against the background of the Manhattan skyline (Empire State Building in center) are four of the flash bombs. To the left of the light pole is a strange saucer-like object which is probably a lens reflection.

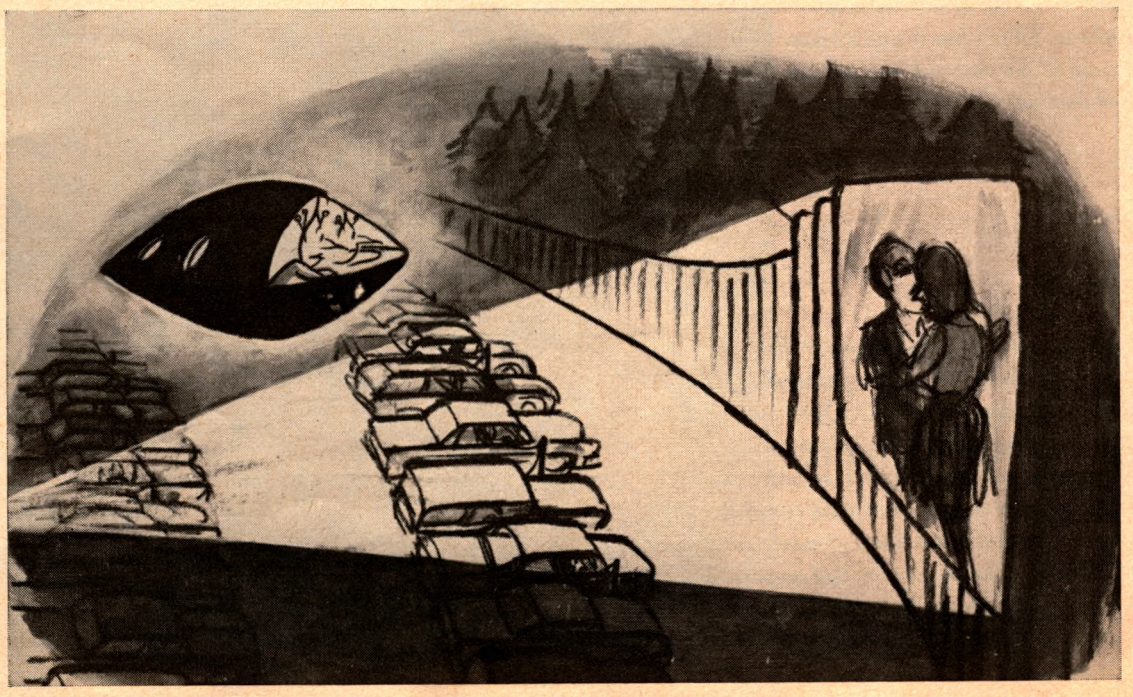
A formation of saucers appears to be sweeping in across the New York skyline. The three large buildings from the left are the Empire State, Chrysler Building, and the United Nations. The picture was made through the window of a Long Island Rail Road passenger train as it approached Manhattan. The "saucers" are really the ceiling lights of the car reflected in the glass.

Saucer News

The Travelers Insurance Company tower in Hartford, Conn., appears to be surrounded by flying saucers. Now, turn the picture upside down. The Saturn-shaped "moons" are actually rivets reflected from the surface of a rain-slicked bridge girder with the building in the background.

World Journal Tribune, New York

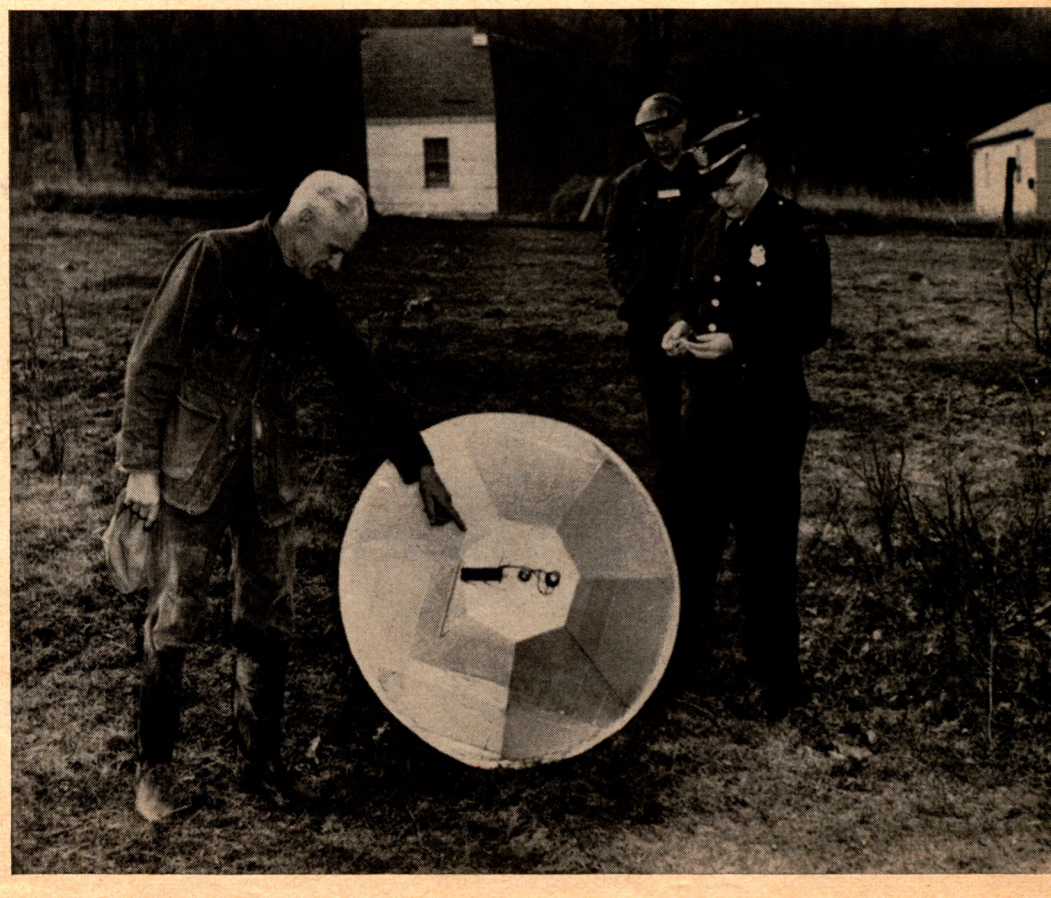




"You're right. We have seen this one."

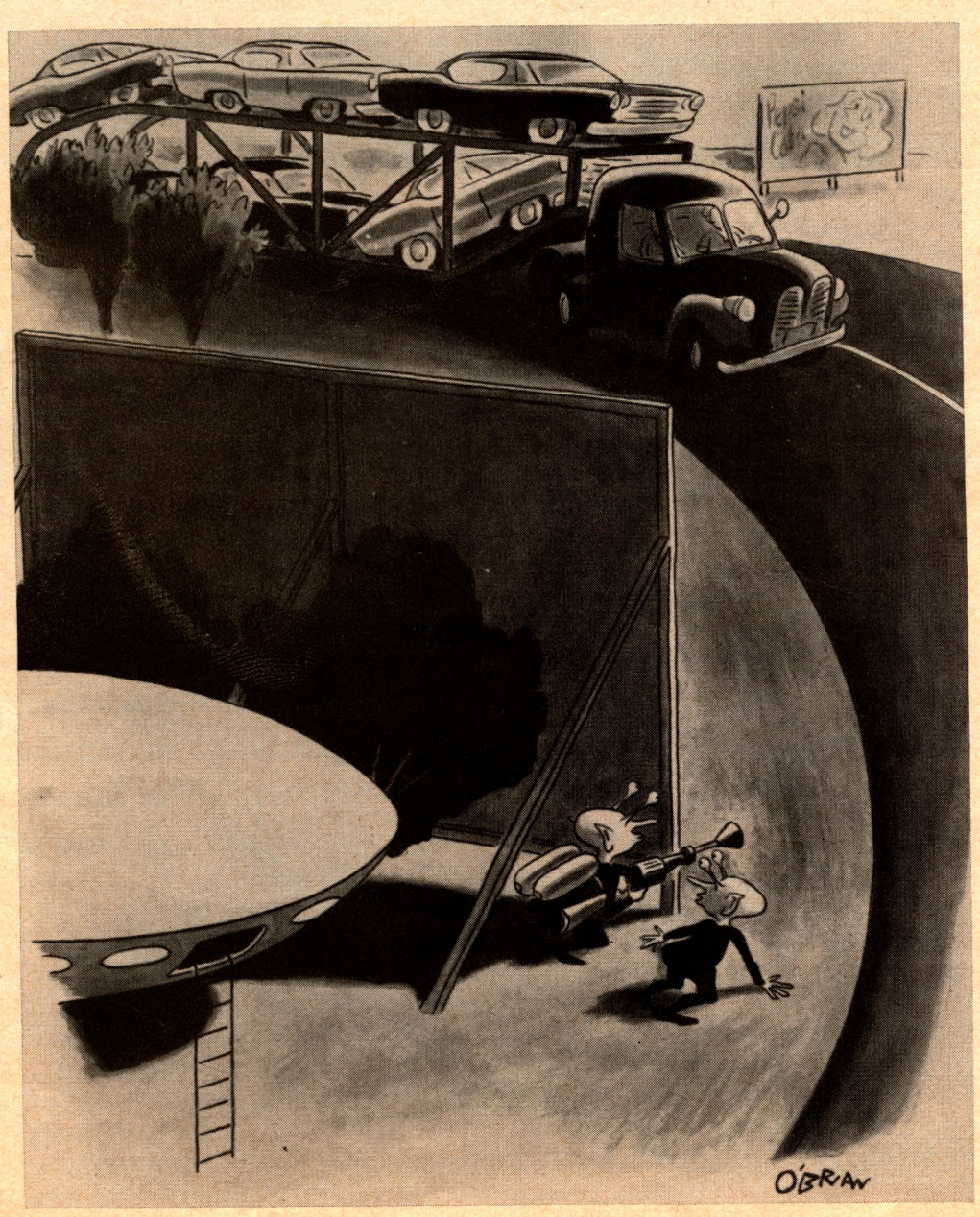
Saucers circling the Eiffel Tower in Paris? Actually, the gleaming discs are reflections of lamp shades in the window through which the picture was taken in a room of the Palais de Chaillot.

Guy B. Marquand, Jr., made this picture more than 15 years ago on a mountain road near Riverside, Calif., and at the time it caused a nation-wide sensation. Now he says he is sorry to disillusion people on UFO's but it was a hoax. "I was 21 years old at the time and just having fun." Marquand declines to say how the picture was made.

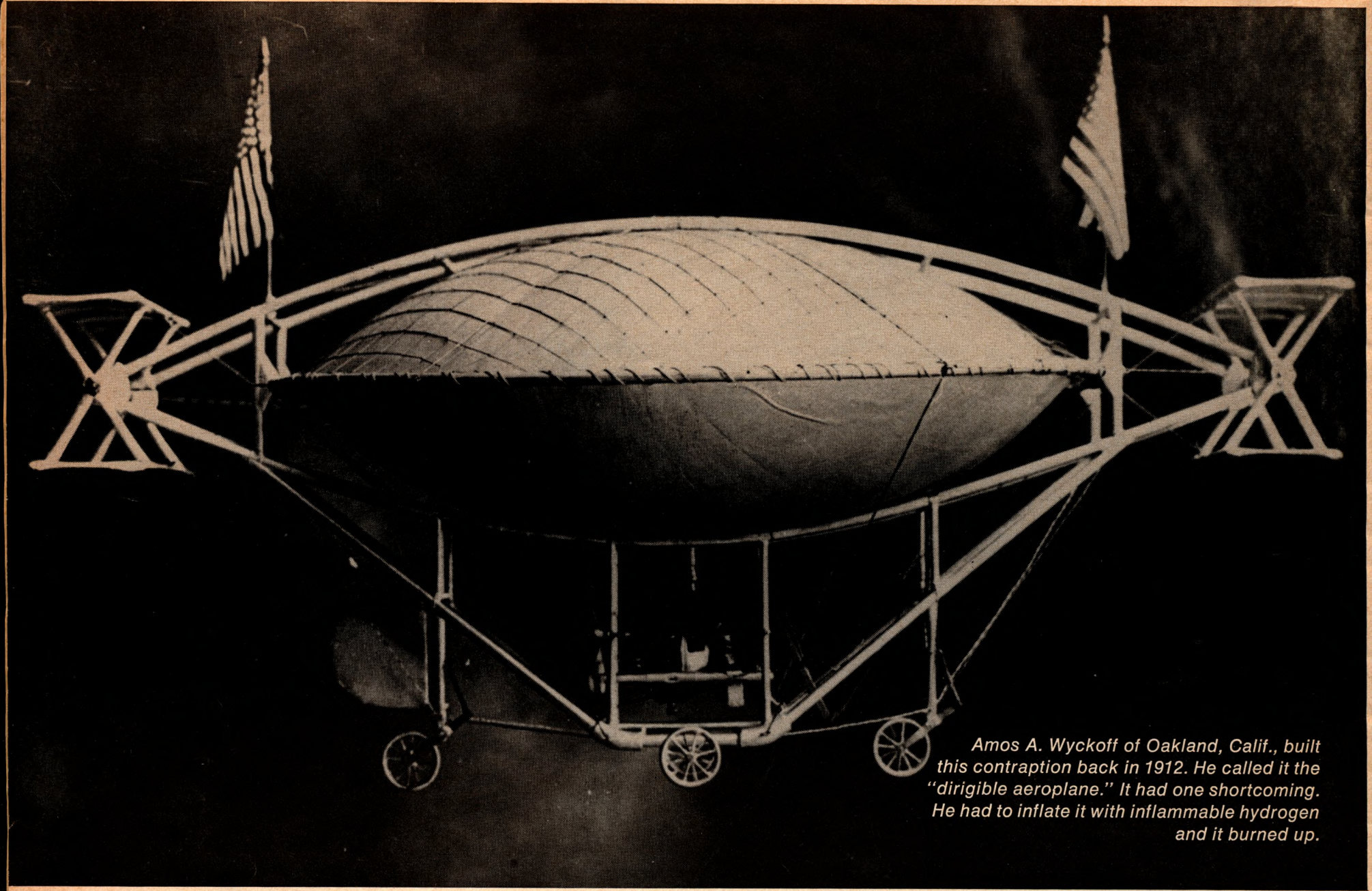


Farmer Royal Douglass shows Police Chief Marcus Dilmore a strange contraption found in a field near Horseheads, N. Y., early on April 8, 1950. Dilmore, now chief of plant security for Westinghouse in Horseheads, says the "saucer" was a hoax—a collection of junk carefully put together to look like a piece of exotic machinery. He said the pranksters even had gone to the trouble of scorching the ground to suggest a rocket blast. Dilmore believes that two teenagers who lived nearby were responsible. But he never was able to get them to admit it.

Strange invaders from another planet? No, they are carrots. The picture was made in a carrot patch at Bristol, Conn., and the "flying saucer" is a garbage can cover topped by a safety helmet.



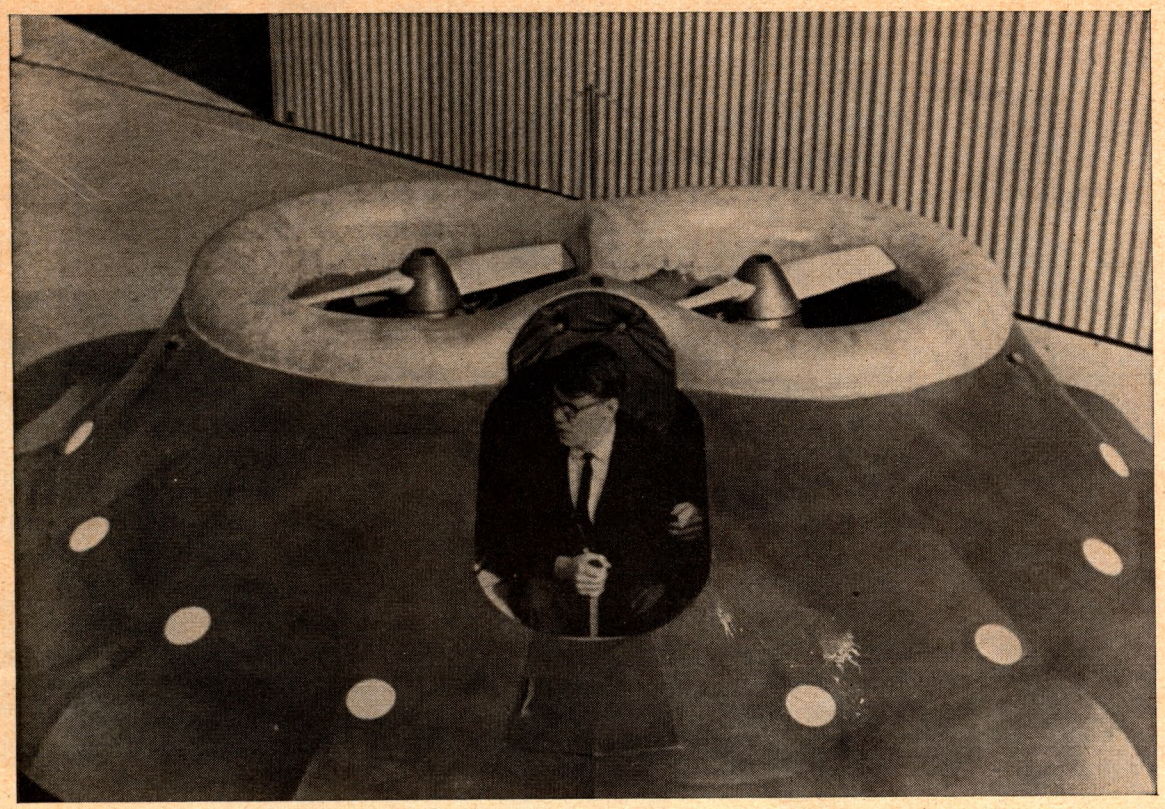
"Let's wait for the next one. This one's a mother."



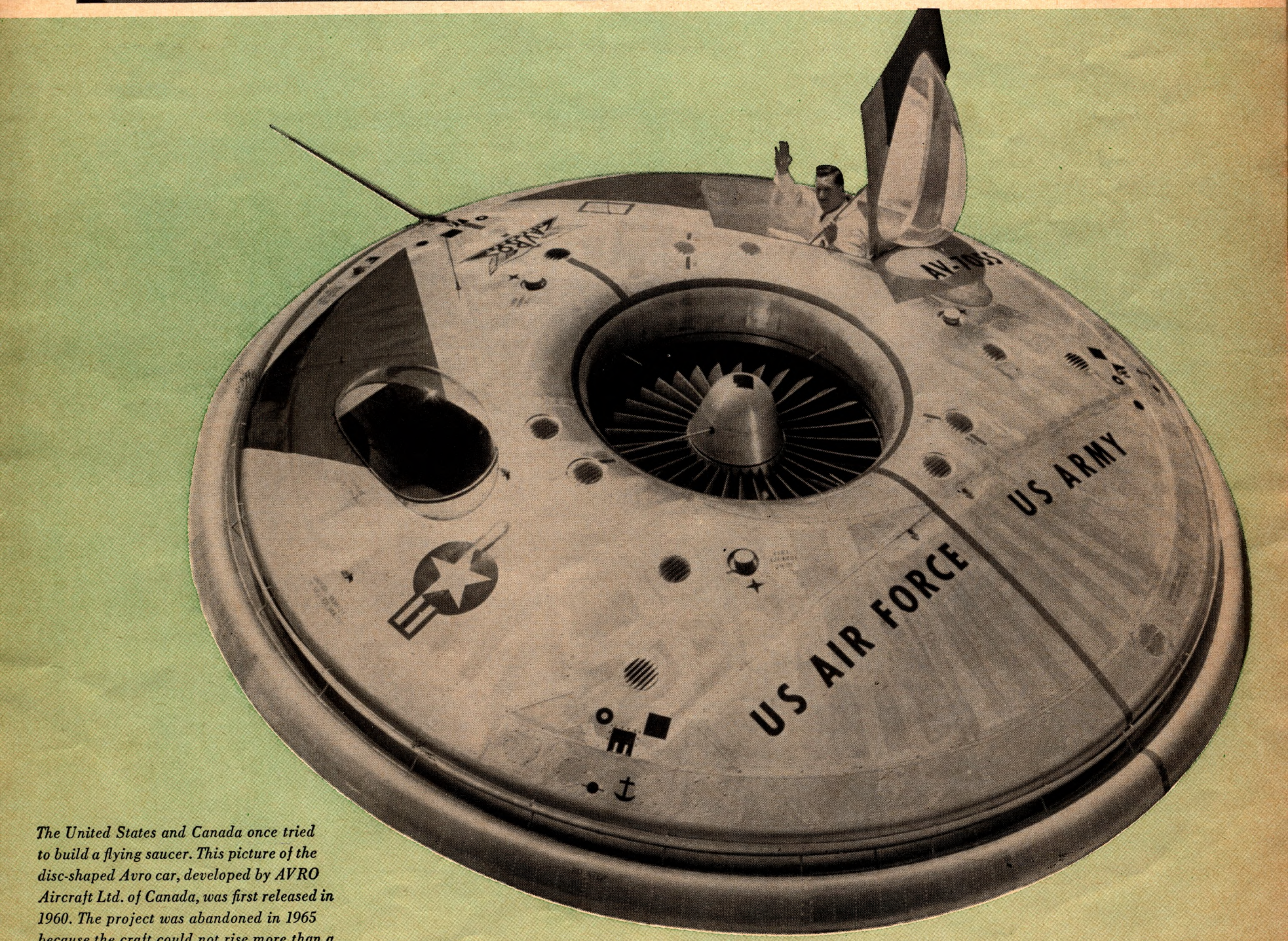
Amos A. Wyckoff of Oakland, Calif., built this contraption back in 1912. He called it the "dirigible aeroplane." It had one shortcoming. He had to inflate it with inflammable hydrogen and it burned up.

Man-made flying saucers

Many persons have speculated that UFO's may be experimental aircraft being developed by the military services or by lone inventors. But the Air Force has denied that it has such aircraft, and no inventor has come forward to demonstrate a full-scale working flying saucer that matches the maneuverability described by observers of UFO's. However, some inventors have tried and do continue to try.



Paul S. Moller, assistant professor of mechanical engineering at the University of California at Davis, Calif., says he hopes to try out this "flying saucer" soon. He believes saucer-flying will become a more popular family sport than boating.

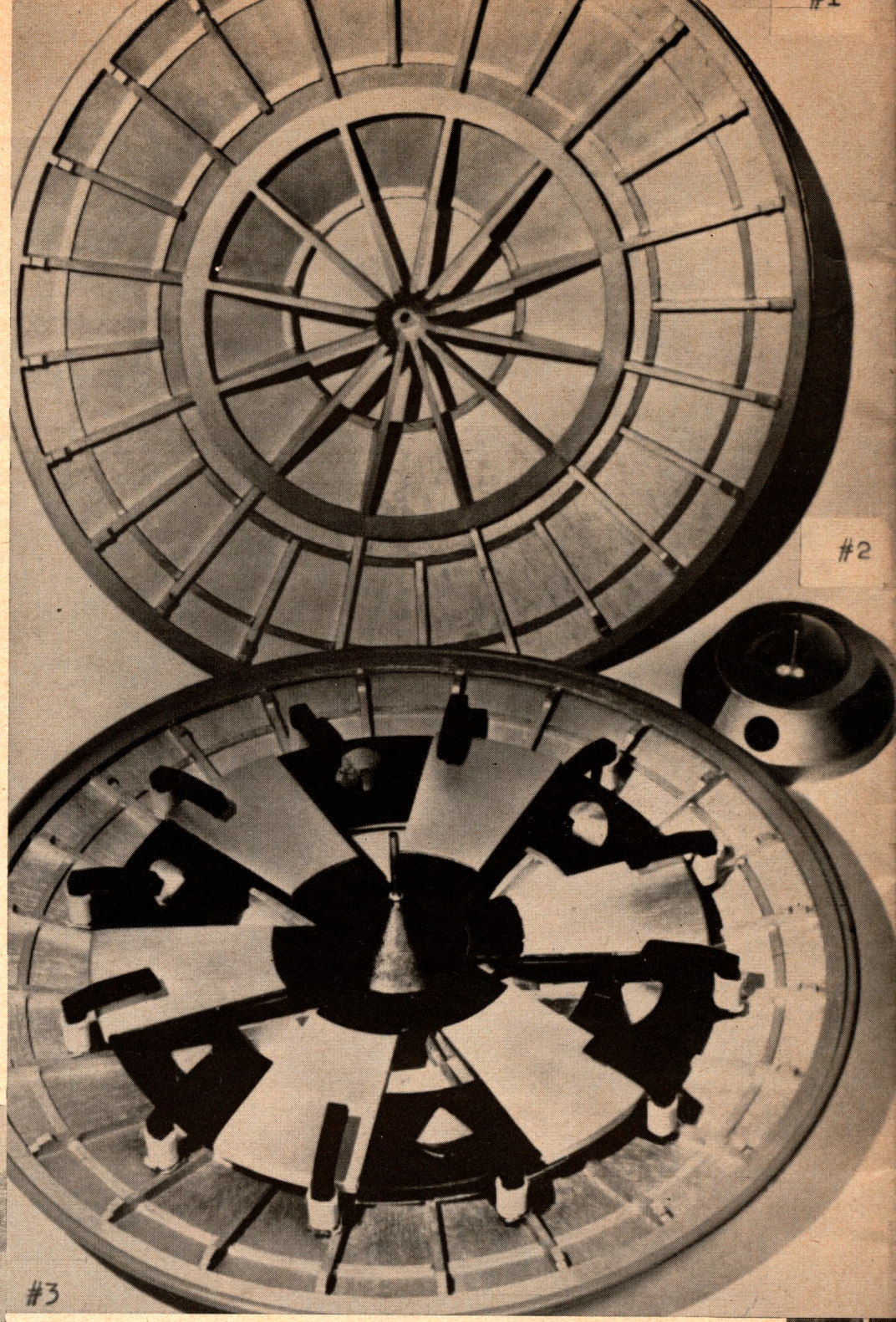


The United States and Canada once tried to build a flying saucer. This picture of the disc-shaped Avro car, developed by AVRO Aircraft Ltd. of Canada, was first released in 1960. The project was abandoned in 1965 because the craft could not rise more than a few feet in the air with stability.

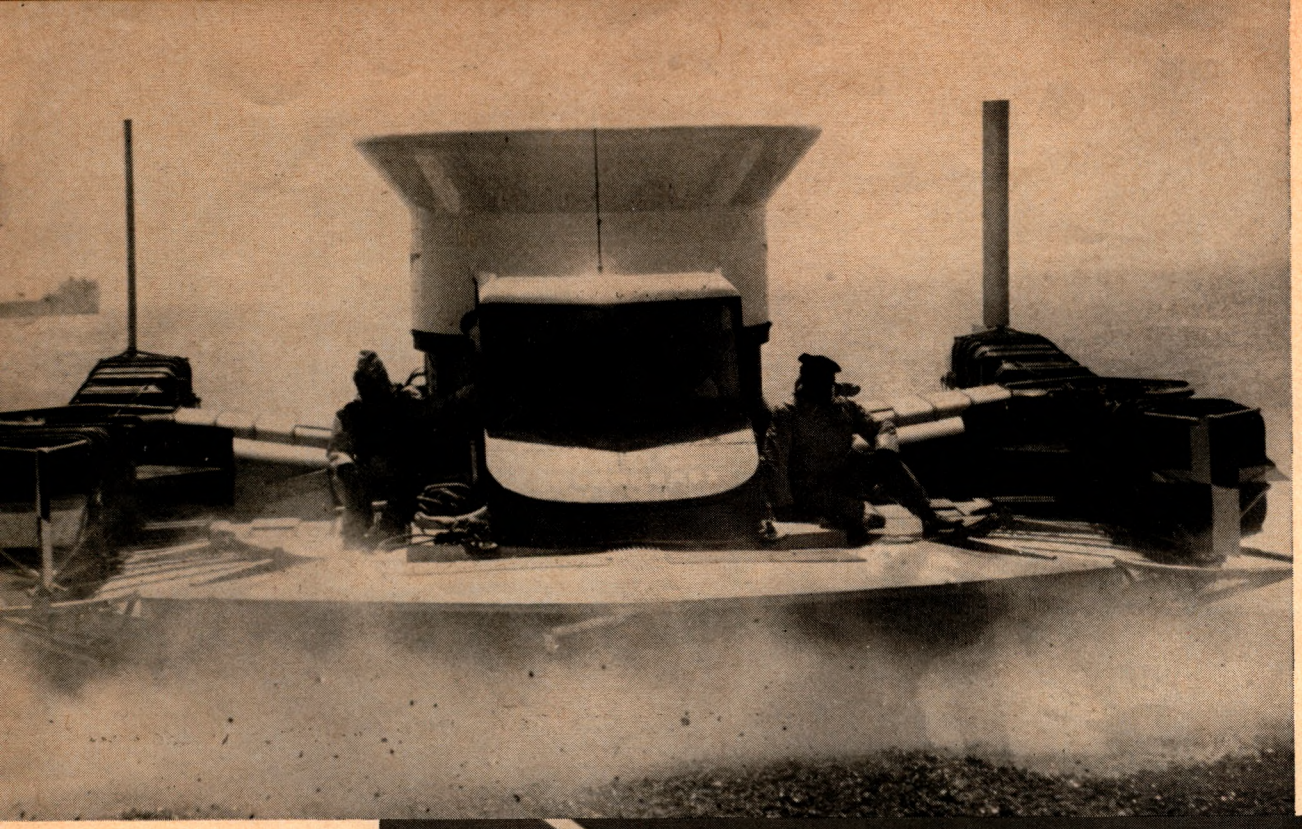
Man-Made Flying Saucers continued

Scale model of "free energy system space ship" claimed to have been invented in 1959 by Otis T. Carr of Baltimore. Carr said a full-scale 45-foot saucer would "fly to the moon as easily as a plane flies from Baltimore to Washington." In the picture are shown (1) top section, (2) pilot compartment, (3) lower section containing the counter-rotating elements of the propulsion system.

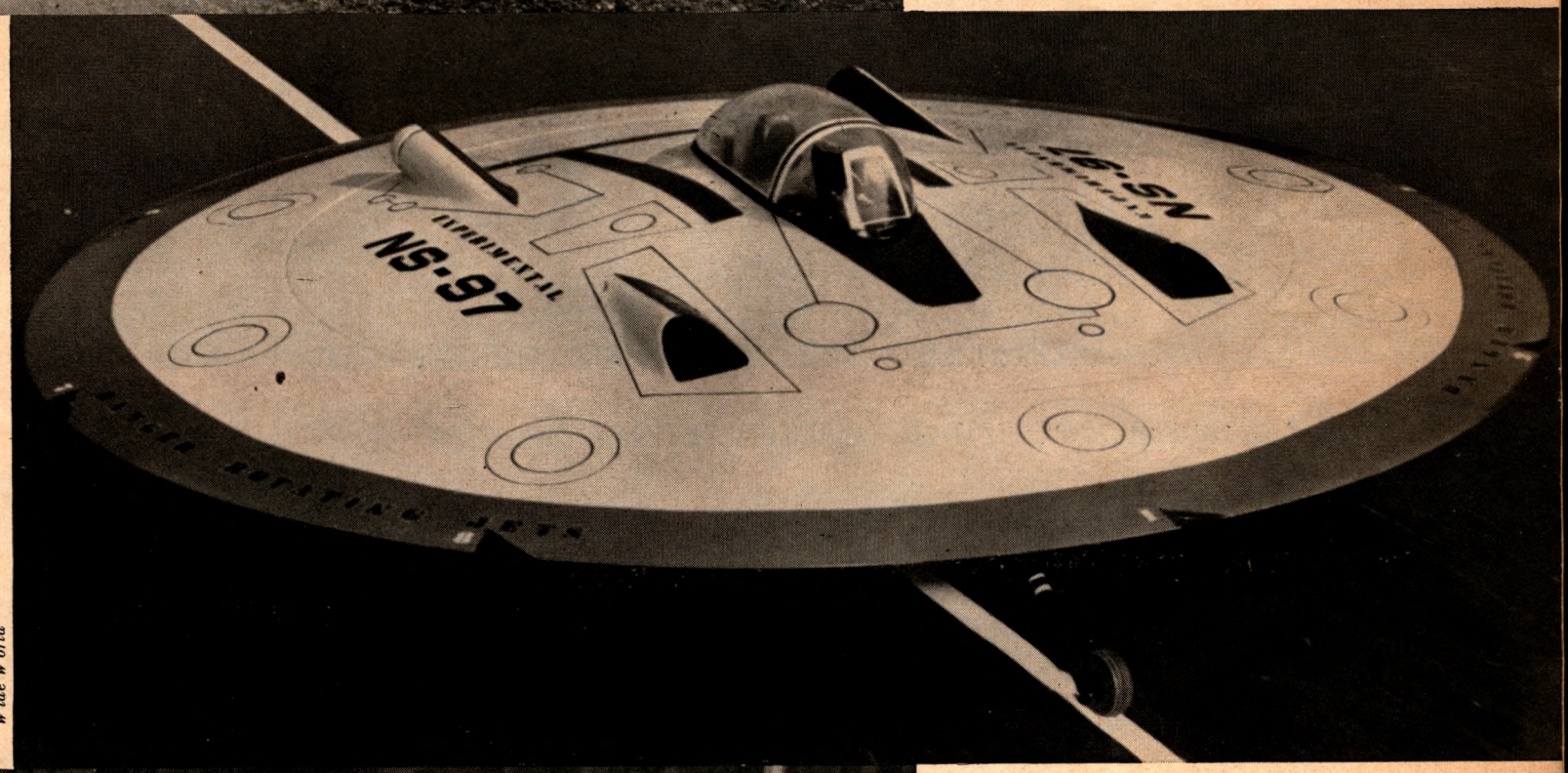
Carr said in 1959 that he expected to have the craft flying that year. But two years later he had become discouraged with the project. He explained that he had offered "to deliver a space ship to the Pentagon without one penny down but the Defense Department turned us down."



This "flying flapjack" was an experimental craft of the U.S. Navy and it did get off the ground. This picture was released in 1952.



This Saunders Roe "hovercraft" took part in an amphibious warfare exercise at Portsmouth, England, in 1959. The craft sped across the water, then climbed smoothly up a beach. But it could rise only a few inches above the surface of the land or water.



This flying saucer model was built by Nick Stasinos, a Northrop Aeronautical graduate, for the Ripley "Believe it or not" Museum in New York. Called the "Experimental N.S. 97," the craft is considered aerodynamically practicable though a full sized version is not under consideration.

Wide World

Parts of a saucer-like flying machine were found by state police in an abandoned tool shed in Marley Park, Md., in 1949. Air Force investigators were unable to find the inventor who had built the craft before World War II and then had disappeared.

Believers, unite!

The 13th Annual Spacecraft Convention met at Giant Rock in southern California's San Bernardino County in October, 1966.

Saucer clubs and conventions study UFO problems and hear speakers tell of their personal experiences with "space beings" and "extraterrestrials."

THERE IS not much middle ground about flying saucers. People somehow divide into categories of those who are convinced they exist and those who believe the whole matter is utter nonsense.

Among the former group there are those whose belief extends to complete acceptance that they are piloted by "humanoids" from another planet or star. And finally those who say and insist that they have spoken to these strange creatures, seen them and even been taken for a ride in a saucer. These people are know as "contactees."

To some believers, flying saucers are not only serious business but they are also profitable business. They sell books relating out-of-this-world experiences and peddle pictures of discs of remarkable quality. No one has yet snapped a shot of a "humanoid," but don't bet against one showing up.

Some "believers" have a child-like faith in saucers, often with religious undertones.

Five thousand persons gathered on Oct. 22-23, 1966, at Giant Rock for the 13th Annual Spacecraft Convention. This shrine of flying saucer devotees in southern California is a seven-story high rock in the desert in San Bernardino County about an hour's drive from the resort community of Palm Springs. Underneath the rock is a room used for small meetings and exhibits.

One of the most active organizations of saucer believers is the Amalgamated Flying Saucer Clubs of America, Inc., with headquarters in Los Angeles. It charges dues, sells publications and pictures.

The director of AFSCA, Gabriel Green, said in a recent promotional brochure:

"Some of the many amazing benefits of the knowledge already received from the Space People, or promised by them if we will welcome them in a friendly manner, are: elimination of disease, poverty and smog; solving the problem of automation and unemployment; a way to finance all public work projects and aid to other countries without taxation; an extended life span; a greater measure of personal freedom, economic security and abundance; and for many living today, personal journeys to other planets beyond the stars."

Last year's AFSCA convention was held in the Centennial Coliseum in Reno, Nevada. Among the speakers and their subjects were: Chief Standing Horse—"My Four Day Trip to Mars." Calvin Girvin—"I Was an Agent for the Extraterrestials." Dr. Frank Stranges—"A Space Being's Visit to the Pentagon."

Another organization will hold its convention in New York City in June, 1967. The gathering is being billed as the "1967 Congress of Ufologists."

Some of the 5,000 saucer conventioneers who met at Giant Rock flew there in their own private planes, landing at a nearby government-owned airfield.

JUNE
28-29
SPACE
CRAFT
CONVENTION

The Ozark Mountains of Missouri also have been a meeting place for flying saucer conventions since the 1950's. At the 1958 convention at Mountain View, Mo., books and pamphlets on flying saucers and space travel attracted many customers. Below, Duck Nelson, a bachelor farmer, told conventioneers of trips he said he had made to Mars, Venus, and the moon.

Have no fear, we mean you no harm

Not only do some persons claim to have seen UFO's but to have been in contact with saucers and space people.

DANIEL W. FRY of Merlin, Ore., claims the distinction of being the first Earthman to ride in a spaceship. Fry, who identifies himself as a scientist, author, and lecturer, says the incident took place on the evening of July 4, 1950.

He was strolling in the desert near White Sands, N.M., when he says he came upon a flying saucer resting on the ground. He reached out to touch it, Fry says, when suddenly a friendly voice warned: "Better not touch the hull, pal, it's still hot."

Fry says there was no crew aboard the craft, so that the voice apparently came from a "Mother Ship" hovering above. He says he was invited to enter the saucer, did so, and made a round-trip flight from White Sands to New York—a distance of several thousand miles —in approximately half an hour.

He appeared recently on a radio program in St. Louis and took phone calls from the listeners. One caller asked him if he used LSD or any other drug. Fry replied, "No, they didn't have LSD in 1950."

Paul Villa, Jr., 49, a mechanic in Albuquerque, N. M., says that in 1953 he had a telepathic conversation with space people. Ten years later, he says, he received a telepathic request to drive his truck to a rendezvous alone.

On June 16, 1963, about 2 p.m., Villa says he arrived at the meeting place about 15 miles south of Albuquerque. Villa says he met nine members of the crew, five women and four men, as they disembarked from their landed spacecraft through a hermetically sealed door. He says they were all "beautiful beings" ranging from seven to nine feet in height, with blond, red, or black hair. They told Villa that they were from the galaxy of Coma Berenices.

Villa says they then took off in their ship, which he estimated to be about 70 feet in diameter, and hovered over him for two hours.

West Virginian Woodrow Derenberger tells of being stopped on Interstate Highway 77 by a flying saucer whose occupant reassured him that his country was "not nearly as powerful as yours."

Woodrow Derenberger is a salesman working in Parkersburg, W. Va. He lives in the nearby town of Mineral Wells, is the father of two small children, and attends church regularly.

Derenberger is one of those who firmly believes he saw a flying saucer and that he spoke with one of its occupants. He says it occurred on Nov. 2, 1966, about 7 p.m. when he was driving to Parkersburg on Interstate 77 from Marietta, O.

A "dark, charcoal grey object apparently made of some kind of metal and shaped something like an old kerosene lamp globe, having a flat bottom and a dome light top" came along-

side his panel truck traveling at about the same speed. Then it stopped on the highway in front of him and he halted.

A man stepped out, he says, approached his car and told him to roll down the window. They talked for five or 10 minutes. The man was wearing "a short topcoat with trousers visible below and a shirt buttoned at the neck." His clothing was "blue and quite shiny, having a glistening effect."

"Have no fear, we come from a country that is not nearly as powerful as yours," the stranger said. "We mean you no harm."

Derenberger said the saucer occupant communicated with him through "thought waves or mental telepathy." His lips were closed and he smiled constantly. He was described as six feet tall, 35 to 40 years old, 185 pounds and of dark complexion. The man asked what the lights were in the distance and Derenberger told him it was the city of Parkersburg. The man said a similar place in his country was called a "gathering."

Before parting, the man told Derenberger he would contact him again and suggested he notify the local authorities. The saucer, which Derenberger says had been hovering nearby, then returned to the ground and another occupant reached out the door to help his companion aboard.

"The door closed, sounding much like a car door," Derenberger says. Then the saucer took off at tremendous speed.

Derenberger says he was shaken. When he got home he telephoned the Parkersburg police and told them his story. A representative of the Air Force local recruiting station also talked with him. One officer said it was apparent Derenberger "had some sort of experience."

Doctors examined Antonio Villas Beas, a Brazilian farmer, shortly after he claimed in 1957 that he had been kidnaped by spacemen, taken aboard a spaceship, and forced to make love to a blonde spacewoman.

Brazilian Antonio Villas Beas had his UFO experience on Oct. 15, 1957. He was plowing

his father's field by night to avoid the heat. A spaceship, which the 23-year-old Antonio described as looking "like a hugh egg," landed in the field.

Five spacemen captured him, he says, hauled him inside the ship where he was stripped of his clothing and introduced to a nude spacewoman. Antonio described her as having an earthling's body with small waist, strong legs, large thighs, and well-separated breasts. She had freckles on her arms, very light skin and thin, almost white blonde hair. Her face was almost Asiatic but she had slit-thin lips.

Antonio says the space girl did not let him kiss her but they made love over a period of four and one-half hours. Then, he says, he was released and the spaceship flew off.

Scoutmaster J. D. Desverges told in 1952 of having his arm singed by the blast of a UFO near West Palm Beach, Fla.

J. D. Desverges, a hardware salesman, scoutmaster, and former marine, said in 1952 that he not only sighted a flying saucer but came so close to one in the woods near West Palm Beach, Fla., that the hair on his forearm was singed. He was 30 years old then. Desverges said he was "blasted" by a "ball of fire" from the object when he investigated flashes of light near a country road.

Barney and Betty Hill tell of being carried aboard a spaceship in New Hampshire in 1961, and being given physical exams by spacemen.

One of the most widely publicized flying saucer personal experiences is that of Barney Hill and his wife, Betty. Betty Hill, 46, is a social worker for the state of New Hampshire. Barney Hill, 44, a Negro, works for the U.S. Post Office in Portsmouth, N.H.

On the night of Sept. 19, 1961, the Hills say that they were driving home to Portsmouth from a vacation in Montreal. They sighted a brilliant object in the sky nearby and shortly thereafter were halted by six "humanoid" creatures who took them aboard a spacecraft.

The spacemen gave them each careful physical examinations, the Hills say. Betty says a six-inch needle was inserted in her navel and she was told it was a pregnancy test. Then they were taken back to their car. They arrived home two hours later than the trip normally would have taken.

Both began to experience anxiety and they went to Boston psychiatrist Benjamin Simon. He hypnotized them separately and their stories came out with virtually no contradiction. Writer John Fuller has given a full account of the Hills in a book, "The Interrupted Journey," which was condensed in LOOK magazine.

Boston psychiatrist Benjamin Simon who counseled the Hills said each told the same remarkable story under hypnosis.

What do the psychologists think? THEY DISAGREE, TOO

Dr. Leo Sprinkle:
I'm pretty well convinced that we are being surveyed

SOME PERSONS who have seen UFO's have had the unhappy experience of having their friends tell them that they should go see a psychologist. But if you're already a psychologist, that comment can't apply.

So it is with Dr. Leo Sprinkle, professor of psychology and counselor at the University of Wyoming in Laramie. He is Wyoming's unofficial expert on UFO's.

Sprinkle's interest in UFO's began in 1951 when he and a friend one night "saw something in the sky, round and metallic looking."

"We became intrigued," he says. "But I kind of let it go and didn't think much more about it."

Then in the summer of 1956 Sprinkle and his wife were driving near Boulder, Colo., when they both saw a strange red light.

"We watched it for quite a few minutes," Sprinkle says. "We could see it was larger than the headlights of the cars below. And we could see it was not attached to anything. And there was no sound."

The sight impressed Sprinkle.

"I became frightened actually, because it wasn't anything I could understand."

He began reading all the literature that he could find on flying saucers and UFO's. He also made a study of the attitudes of persons interested in UFO reports. Over the years he has become an authority on the phenomena and recently took part in a panel discussion in New York on UFO's.

Sprinkle says that he has observed that the most consistent reports of UFO's come from near electric power lines or from water sources.

During the three years he has lived in Wyoming, Sprinkle has had only a few opportunities to investigate UFO sightings because of the sparsity of flying saucer reports in the state.

Of those observers of UFO's whom he has interviewed, he says, "The impression I got is that they were looking at lights."

What kind of lights is the question that is unanswered, Sprinkle points out.

"If these lights were on spacecraft," he concludes, "I think it would hold that there is a reconnaissance of the Earth, and from a personal viewpoint, I'm pretty well convinced that we are being surveyed."

Dr. Richard Youtz:
UFO's are "after-images" from bright lights

"A LOT of psychologists don't want to touch this because they think the whole subject is imaginary," says Yale-trained Dr. Richard Youtz. "I would say the lack of research is caused by a feeling that the idea of UFO's is so improbable."

Youtz, who is chairman of the psychology department at Barnard College of Columbia University, recalls receiving a "they laughed when I stood up at the podium" reaction from fellow scientists when he spoke on saucer sightings to the Eastern Psychological Association.

But Youtz feels his theory is perfectly simple and obvious. He believes that many sightings are actually "after-images" similar to those seen after staring at a flashbulb or other strong light source.

"Hallucinations, public hysteria and explainable objects like stray weather balloons all may be part of the UFO craze," he says. "But in many of the cases I have studied, people have been staring at a bright light—the sun, a night-lighted football field, highway or airport searchlights—before they report seeing strange flying objects."

UFO believers who cite experienced military and commercial pilots as unshakeable witnesses are ignoring the impact of publicity, says Youtz. He feels that the publicity can embellish the after-images that experienced pilots are accustomed to seeing. He is an expert in that area, having won commendation from the Army and Air Force for his work in pilot selection during World War II and the Korean conflict.

"When you've heard a lot about flying saucers and you look at the sky, blinking at an after-image that dips and changes color and moves soundlessly, you are not experiencing hallucination because hallucinations are perceptions when there is no outer object. An after-image is a definite stimulus on the sense organs that can be enhanced by illusions which add details."

The professor was intrigued by a pair of sightings reported by a pilot who had flown over a night football game, circling over an arc-lighted stadium to watch for several minutes before flying off. Later the pilot saw a "saucer" cavorting in the sky. Passengers on an airplane, who had been to the same game, had a similar experience shortly after takeoff. "They stared at a series of strong lights for at least five minutes and then they saw a ball of light flying in the dark sky—Wow!" says Youtz.

What are we doing

The U.S. Air Force assigns
three men and two girls
to check on the
continuing flood of sightings.

The staff of Project Blue Book—as the Air Force calls its UFO investigation—is headed by Maj. Hector Quintanilla, Jr., seated. Other members of his staff, standing left to right, are 1st Lt. William F. Marley, Jr., S/Sgt. Harold T. Jones, Mrs. Hilma Lewis, a temporary typist, and Mrs. Marilyn Stancombe, secretary.

about UFO's?

THE CENTRAL headquarters for investigation of UFO's is an office of the Air Force Research and Development Command at Wright-Patterson AFB near Dayton, O.

The official name of the investigation is Project Blue Book. It is headed by Air Force Maj. Hector Quintanilla, Jr., who has a staff of four—a first lieutenant, a staff sergeant, a secretary, and a part-time typist.

Although Quintanilla is a well qualified man, it is a tip-off as to how the Air Force rates the project in importance that in all the years since the UFO inquiry began in 1947 no officer above the rank of major has ever been assigned to it on a permanent basis.

Until recently, Blue Book occupied one 18-30 foot room in a large red and gray building which was under close guard. The security was not for Blue Book but because the building also housed the Air Technical Intelligence Command which has the responsibility, among other things, of determining how far Russia has succeeded in setting up an effective anti-missile missile program.

Major Quintanilla and his staff last December moved into another building at Wright-Patterson with more space and a great deal less secrecy.

Project Blue Book has at its fingertips a summary of every report that it has investigated. The total rose past the 11,000 mark in 1966. Every Air Force base in the country has instructions to take full details on all sightings reported to them and to send the reports along to Blue Book. Quintanilla occasionally goes into the field to conduct an inquiry himself. The Air Force also calls on civilian scientists for assistance, principally Dr. H. Allen Hynek of Northwestern University.

Quintanilla is a physicist. He was graduated from St. Mary's University in San Antonio. He has been in the Air Force 18 years. During World War II he was a radar operator.

The major has discovered that one of the biggest problems is talking to people while their sightings are still fresh in their minds. After a few days, they forget particulars and, even more often, come up with a far more interesting embellishment.

Quintanilla is a pleasant, patient man, with a sense of humor. He doesn't say whether he believes there are saucers or not. But, so far as their coming from a star, he points out the closest star known that "could possibly have life as we know it—not micro life but intelligent life—is at least four and one-half light-years away."

The Air Force last fall set up a completely separate study of UFO's. The 18-month project will operate with $300,000 financing from the Air Force but will be completely divorced from its supervision. This study's civilian director is Dr. Edward U. Condon, the former head of the National Bureau of Standards and now a professor of physics at the University of Colorado in Boulder.

Condon says he and his colleagues so far are "just getting our feet wet" on setting up the study. He said the investigation eventually will involve some 100 scientists from other universities as well as Colorado and will be completed in early 1968 for submission to the National Academy of Sciences. The results will be made public, he said.

Condon is making a start by investigating some of the unsolved cases in the Air Force files. New cases will be passed on to his group by the Air Force if it is unable to find a solution to future sightings.

One man who thinks we are not doing nearly enough is Donald E. Keyhoe, a retired marine major and former pilot who is director of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena which has headquarters in Washington, D. C.

NICAP is the largest of the private UFO organizations and, for years, Keyhoe has accused the Air Force of covering up information on UFO's. Keyhoe believes there is no question but that we have been visited by craft for which there is so far no explanation.

Keyhoe's own files contain more than 10,000 reports. His investigators in many parts of the nation regularly interview persons who have made sightings and ask them to fill out reports. The NICAP director makes the point that if the United States or Russia had "these things"—which is how he refers to flying saucers—they would scarcely be fooling around with the present "crude" objects they are putting in space.

Keyhoe has never seen a saucer himself. But he has not changed his mind since he wrote in the January, 1950, issue of *True* magazine:

"For the past 175 years the planet earth has been under systematic close-range examination by living, intelligent observers from another planet."

TOTAL UFO SIGHTINGS REPORTED TO U. S. AIR FORCE

YEAR	TOTAL SIGHTINGS	UNIDENTIFIED
1947	122	12
1948	156	7
1949	186	22
1950	210	27
1951	169	22
1952	1,501	303
1953	509	42
1954	487	46
1955	545	24
1956	670	14
1957	1,006	14
1958	627	10
1959	390	12
1960	557	14
1961	591	13
1962	474	15
1963	399	14
1964	562	19
1965	886	16
*1966	856	13
	11,003	659

*As of Dec. 1, 1966

AIR FORCE ANALYSIS OF 1966 UFO SIGHTINGS*

ASTRONOMICAL	199
AIRCRAFT	195
BALLOON	20
INSUFFICIENT DATA	103
OTHER	71
SATELLITE	100
UNIDENTIFIED	13
PENDING	155
TOTAL	856

*As of Dec. 1, 1966

WHAT TO DO if you see a UFO

IF YOU see something in the sky that you cannot explain, what should you do?

Well, your government's advice is first to use common sense. Think about it for awhile. Quite often you will shortly realize that what you saw has a rational explanation.

If you are convinced that you have seen a UFO, you can report it to the nearest United States Air Force Base. Each base has at least one investigator assigned to UFO's.

The man in charge of the overall Air Force investigation of UFO's is Major Hector Quintinilla, Jr. He is stationed with the Air Force Research and Development Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, near Dayton, O.

If there is no Air Force base in your near vicinity, you can give your report to the local police or to the state highway patrols. State highway officers often investigate reports themselves and, if they cannot track them down, pass on the information to the Air Force.

On the following pages is a reproduction of the official Air Force questionnaire that is given to persons who report a sighting.

OFFICIAL U.S. AIR FORCE UFO FORM

U.S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION

This questionnaire has been prepared so that you can give the U.S. Air Force as much information as possible concerning the unidentified aerial phenomenon that you have observed. Please try to answer as many questions as you possibly can. The information that you give will be used for research purposes. Your name will *not* be used in connection with any statements, conclusions, or publications without your permission. We request this personal information so that if it is deemed necessary, we may contact you for further details.

1. When did you see the object?

_____ Day _____ Month _____ Year

2. Time of day: _____ Hours _____ Minutes

(Circle One): A.M. or P.M.

3. Time Zone:

(Circle One): a. Eastern
b. Central
c. Mountain
d. Pacific
e. Other _____

(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving
b. Standard

4. Where were you when you saw the object?

_____ Nearest Postal Address _____ City or Town _____ State or County

5. How long was object in sight? (Total Duration) _____ Hours _____ Minutes _____ Seconds

a. Certain
b. Fairly certain
c. Not very sure
d. Just a guess

5.1 How was time in sight determined? _____

5.2 Was object in sight continuously? Yes_____ No_____

6. What was the condition of the sky?

DAY	NIGHT
a. Bright	a. Bright
b. Cloudy	b. Cloudy

7. IF you saw the object during DAYLIGHT, where was the SUN located as you looked at the object?

(Circle One): a. In front of you
b. In back of you
c. To your right
d. To your left
e. Overhead
f. Don't remember

FORM FTD OCT 62 164 This form supersedes FTD 164, jul 61, which is obsolete.

8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?

8.1 STARS *(Circle One):*
a. None
b. A few
c. Many
d. Don't remember

8.2 MOON *(Circle One):*
a. Bright moonlight
b. Dull moonlight
c. No moonlight—pitch dark
d. Don't remember

9. What were the weather conditions at the time you saw the object?

CLOUDS *(Circle One):*
a. Clear sky
b. Hazy
c. Scattered clouds
d. Thick or heavy clouds

WEATHER *(Circle One):*
a. Dry
b. Fog, mist, or light rain
c. Moderate or heavy rain
d. Snow
e. Don't remember

10. The object appeared: *(Circle One):*

a. Solid
b. Transparent
c. Vapor
d. As a light
e. Don't remember

11. If it appeared as a light, was it brighter than the brightest stars? *(Circle One):*

a. Brighter
b. Dimmer
c. About the same
d. Don't know

11.1 Compare brightness to some common object:

_____

12. The edges of the object were:

(Circle One): a. Fuzzy or blurred
b. Like a bright star
c. Sharply outlined
d. Don't remember
e. Other_____

13. Did the object: *(Circle One for each question)*

a. Appear to stand still at any time?	Yes	No	Don't know
b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time?	Yes	No	Don't know
c. Break up into parts or explode?	Yes	No	Don't know
d. Give off smoke?	Yes	No	Don't know
e. Change brightness?	Yes	No	Don't know
f. Change shape?	Yes	No	Don't know
g. Flash or flicker?	Yes	No	Don't know
h. Disappear and reappear?	Yes	No	Don't know

Official U.S. Air Force UFO form continued

14. Did the object disappear while you were watching it? If so, how?

15. Did the object move behind something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One): Yes No Don't know. IF you answered YES, then tell what it moved behind: _____

16. Did the object move in front of something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One): Yes No Don't know. IF you answered YES, then tell what in front of: _____

17. Tell in a few words the following things about the object:

a. Sound _____

b. Color _____

18. We wish to know the angular size. Hold a match stick at arm's length in line with a known object and note how much of the object is covered by the head of the match. If you had performed this experiment at the time of the sighting, how much of the object would have been covered by the match head?

19. Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object or objects. Label and include in your sketch any details of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusions, etc., and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails. Place an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object was moving.

20. Do you think you can estimate the speed of the object?

(Circle One) Yes No

IF you answered YES, then what speed would you estimate? _____

21. Do you think you can estimate how far away from you the object was?

(Circle One) Yes No

IF you answered YES, then how far away would you say it was? _____

22. Where were you located when you saw the object? *(Circle One):*

a. Inside a building
b. In a car
c. Outdoors
d. In an airplane (type)
e. At sea
f. Other _____

23. Were you *(Circle One)*

a. In the business section of a city?
b. In the residential section of a city?
c. In open countryside?
d. Near an airfield?
e. Flying over a city?
f. Flying over open country?
g. Other _____

24. IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other vehicle at the time, then complete the following questions:

24.1 What direction were you moving? *(Circle One)*

a. North c. East e. South g. West
b. Northeast d. Southeast f. Southwest h. Northwest

24.2 How fast were you moving? _____ miles per hour.

24.3 Did you stop at any time while you were looking at the object?

(Circle One) Yes No

25. Did you observe the object through any of the following?

a. Eyeglasses	Yes	No	e. Binoculars	Yes	No
b. Sun glasses	Yes	No	f. Telescope	Yes	No
c. Windshield	Yes	No	g. Theodolite	Yes	No
d. Window glass	Yes	No	h. Other _____		

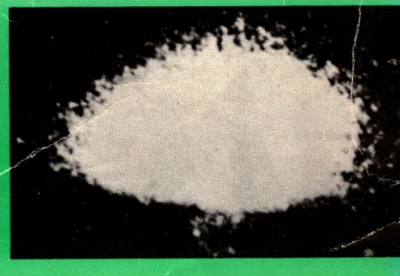
26. In order that you can give as clear a picture as possible of what you saw, describe in your own words a common object or objects which, when placed up in the sky, would give the same appearance as the object which you saw.

Official U.S. Air Force UFO form continued

34. Date you completed this questionnaire: _____ Day _____ Month _____ Year

35. Information which you feel pertinent and which is not adequately covered in the specific points of the questionnaire or a narrative explanation of your sighting.

US AIR FORCE
US ARMY



FLYING SAUCERS

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